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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH — NOVEMBER 15, 1924

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Drama is represented by 'Expressing Willie; Nice People; and 39 East,' by Rachel Crothers (812, Brentano's $2), three plays which have had successful productions on Broadway; 'Four Plays for Four Women,' by Alice Gerstenberg (812 Brentano's $1.50), one-act plays that can be staged in an ordinary living-room; 'Mary Rose,' by J. M. Barrie (822, Scribner, $1), a three-act play produced in New York a few years ago; 'The Best Plays of 1923-24,' compiled by Burns Mantle (812, Small-Maynard, $2.50, including ten New York plays, together with the usual 'Year-Book of the Drama in America'; and 'Conversations on Contemporary Drama,' by Clayton Hamilton (792, Macmillan, $2), nine lectures delivered at Columbia last spring.

Grace Hazard Conkling's 'Ship's Log; and Other Poems' (811, Knopf, $2) appears to be the only noteworthy book of verse.

Other contributions to Literature are: 'The Genius of Style,' by W. C. Brownell (801, Scribner, $2), studying its uses in the two fields of art and letters; 'Getting a Laugh,' by Charles H. Grandgent (814, Harvard Univ. Pr., $2), in which the professor throws off the scholar's gown and converses unhamperedly; 'Six Days of the Week,' by Henry Van Dyke (814, Scribner, $2), subtitled 'A book of thoughts about life and religion'; a characteristic 'Fourth Series' of 'Prejudices,' by H. L. Mencken (801, Knopf, $2.50); 'Points of View,' by Stuart P. Sherman (814, Scribner, $2), varied essays on literary topics; 'Portraits: Real and Imaginary,' by Ernest Boyd (814, Doran, $2.50), memories and impressions of American life and letters; 'Some Aspects of Modern Poetry,' by Alfred Noyes (808.1, Stokes, $2.50), challenging the views of those who would break down the continuity of tradition; 'The Political Novel,' by Morris E. Speare (823, Oxford Univ. Pr., $2.25), showing its development in England and America; and the new 'Tom Masson's Annual for 1924' (808.7, Doubleday-Page, $2), with its assortment of humorous stories, skits, verse, and parodies.

Asia and Africa continue to figure in the forefront of new travel-books. 'From China to Hkamti Long,' by F. Kingdon Ward (915.1, Longmans-Green, $6), gives a picture of the jungles which hide the headwaters of the mighty Irrawaddy. 'In the Land of the Laughing Buddha,' by Upton Close (915.1, Putnam, $3.50), is subtitled 'The adventures of an American barbarian in China.' 'Far Eastern Jaunts,' by Gilbert Collins (915.2, Holt, $3.50), narrates delightful journeys made in Japan and China. 'White and Black in East Africa,' by Herman Norden (916.7, Small-Maynard, $5), records an American scientist's observations in two colonies. 'The Edge of the Desert,' by Ianthe M. Dunbar (916.1, Small-Maynard, $4.50), is a narrative of a trip thru Tunis. 'Czecho-slovakia: a Survey of Economic and Social Conditions,' edited by Josef Gruber (914.371, Macmillan, $2), includes contributions by various Czech writers. 'Maine Beautiful,' by Wallace Nutting (917.41, Old America Co., $4), is the fifth pictorial record in the author's 'States Beautiful Series.'

Autobiographies are offered by Marie Dressler in her 'The Life-Story of an Ugly Duckling' (McBride, $3), an informal picture of one of our most popular comediennes; the Marquis Boni de Castellane in his 'How I Discovered America' (Knopf, $5), chiefly memoirs of society in America and Europe; Sherwood Anderson in his 'A Story-Teller's Story' (Huebsch, $3); and Henry Fairfield Osborn in his 'Impressions of Great Naturalists' (Scribner, $2.50). There is a much-needed life of 'Magellan,' by Arthur S. Hildebrand (Harcourt-Brace, $2.75), being a general account of his life and times; also, 'A Gallery,' by Philip Guedalla (920, Putnam, $2.50), including pen-portraits of the Empress Eugenie, Marcel Proust, Lady Palmerston, and others; and 'Bushrangers,' by Charles J. Finger (920, McBride, $3), the stories of half a dozen adventures in Australia and South America.

In History and Sociology we have 'The Conquest of the River Plate,' by R. B. Cunninghame Graham (980, Doubleday-Page, $3), told in the author's characteristically fine fashion; 'Studies in Polish Life and History,' by A. E. Tennant (943.8, Brentano's, $2.50), a general survey of all periods; 'Economics for Helen,' by Hilaire Belloc (330, Putnam, $2), a simple presentation of the elements, with some original conclusions; 'What Ails Our Youth?' by George Albert Coe (170, Scribner, $1.25), an authoritative discussion; 'The Woman on the Farm,' by Mary Meek Atkeson (630, Century, $2), one of the 'Century Rural Life Books'; and 'The Platoon School,' by Charles L. Spain (375, Macmillan, $2), a study of the adaptation of the elementary-school organization to the curriculum.

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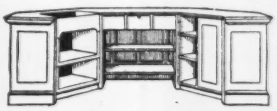

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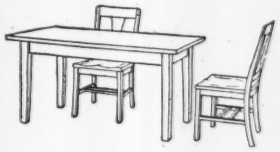

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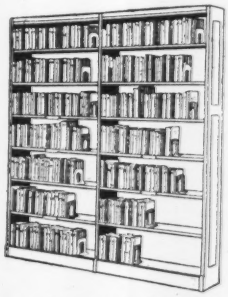

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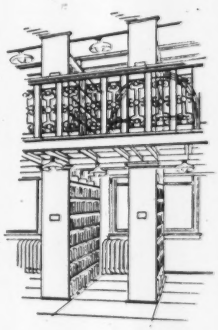

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH NOVEMBER 15, 1924

The Immigrant and the Library*

BY CONSTANTINE PANUNZIO, C. L. S. C.
Associate Director, Foreign Language Information Service.

AS we, immigrants, turn our faces toward America ours usually is a high conception of the country we seek to make our own. In the midst of the more or less untoward conditions in which fate set our lives we built high towers of hopes, of aspirations, and of ideals. We looked toward America as a second motherland. We turned from the country of our birth, of reality, of perhaps hard reality, and set our face toward the West, toward the country of hopes, the land of dreams, the promised land, where we expected to experience a new birth, to gain a new lease of life and a fuller, finer, and freer existence.

But as we come to face the actualities of American life, the realizing of the America we had dreamed of, we soon discover that it is not so simple a matter as we had thought. We find ourselves mid-stream. Our most vital problem becomes that of understanding our new country and of being understood by it and its people. The America in which we are set is somewhat narrow and limited. A variety of forces combine to shut us in our small world: the pressure of economic circumstances, natural attractions, the hard experiences our fellows meet in the outer world, while certain repellant influences drive us away from the American community. We become segregated, separated in miniature worlds, in walled-up towns. In these we see little or nothing which unfolds or reveals to us the country in its fuller aspects. Beyond the limits of those narrow limited worlds we seldom go, we seldom can go, save as we go in and out in search of our daily bread. And even then our daily rounds take us over the same tracked ways, which cut the confines of our little worlds at one and the same point day in and day out, week in and week out, life in and life out. Out in that workaday world to which our search for bread takes us, moreover, we meet with much crude misunderstanding, with drab discourtesy, with subtle or blunt abuse. Within and without our narrow worlds exploitation hangs upon us like an evil shadow, exploitation at the hands of so-called Americans and more often perhaps at the hands of our own people. And so America comes to be as much of a closed book as it was before we set foot upon its shores. The physical America itself; that America, "beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain, for purple-mountained majesties, above the fruited plain" of which the poet and patriot sings, is hidden from our eyes. Our lack of acquaintance with the language of speech and with the more meaningful language of life, places America, the America of political, social and moral idealism practically beyond our reach. The America of the spirit revealed in the better institutions of the country is not for us to see, for us to feel; attitudes, aspirations, conceptions of life which are commonplaces to the average American often remain beyond our reach and many of us live for years and die in America without even having touched the garments of understanding of the country of our dreams.

II

Where then can we turn to get even a glimpse of America? There are two institutions, the library and the school, which in receptive sympathy, in larger understanding, in unruffled tolerance and in willingness to share their life do more, perhaps, to give us glimpses of our new country's better self than any other agency.

The library, our chief concern at this moment, comes to occupy a large place in our lives for a variety of quite tangible reasons. The library, first of all, is usually located in the very midst of the communities in which we live; and, therefore, is quite ready of access. The library building is also usually quite attractive and comfortable. In most communities it is the one building in which a degree of beauty is embodied. The pictures within its halls, the busts upon the pedestals, the inscriptions upon its walls often remind us of places, personages, ideals which have inspired us in our native

* Paper read at the Lake Placid meeting of the New York Library Association, September, 1924.

countries and these help banish loneliness and make us feel that perhaps after all we are a part of our new land. Thee library, moreover, is more continuous in its service to us than any other institution. Religious institutions, schools, clubs and organizations of all kinds are more or less sporadic in their efforts; the school devotes at best only a few hours a week, the church even less time, the clubs and other organizations still less to their societal functions. Summer and holidays bring further curtailment of the service they render. The library, on the other hand, is, quite generally, open thruout the day, the week, and the year. It thus satisfies us in the variety of our needs or circumstances. In librarians we usually meet with genuine courtesy, with a deeper understanding, with a patience which we seldom encounter elsewhere. Libraries, furthermore, keep quite free—at least they have thus far in the history of the United States kept quite free—from narrow propaganda of any kind, or from a spirit of coercive and petty nationalism. They are silent, beneficent spirits of tolerance and of broad humanitarianism; not concerned with the usual propagation, stimulation or agitation, but simply engaged in that larger and nobler propagation, the propagation of truth in its varied forms. And I, for one hope that the time may never come when the library will lose this spirit of genuine disinterestedness. Above all else, in the library we feel as perhaps we do nowhere else in America that we are brothers to all mankind, to all creeds and modes of thought. Embodied in those little urns we call books we find that broader tolerance, that finer and firmer cosmopolitanism which, emanating from the greater spirits of every age and kind radiate their beneficent influence to temper the heat of our today and to give us and all mankind a richer understanding and a broader, more hopeful outlook upon the morrow.

And so the library comes to fill a large place in our pilgrim lives. You are familiar with the reports which come from every part of the country that immigrants and their children constitute the most eager clientèle of the American public library. There the young of us, the middle-aged, and those hoary with age repair, often not even knowing or realizing why we go. But there we go and there you will find us, in any library in any part of the country, wherever our numbers abound. There you will find us, the children of many races, of many climes; Greeks and Hebrews, Poles and Russians, Italians and French, Spanish and Roumanians and what not; with our swarthy faces turned downward upon the pages of a book or more often turned upward into the pages of dreams. There you will find us at all hours of the day, on every day of the week, in time of summer's heat or of winter's snows, in periods of national prosperity or of widespread depression. Often we are unkempt, sometimes we may perhaps exude unpleasant odors, but within there dwell eager, hungry hearts and inquiring minds. If the chairs perchance are all occupied we bear no grudge and gladly,—have you not seen us?—squatting upon the floor or leaning against bookstacks, we go on reading our favorite authors until the lights wink their unwelcome warning and your attendants have impatiently to shove us into the night. Ah! to the library we come much as heated travellers turn to a shady place for a moment of respite; there we come to withdraw from the hurried, mechanistic and ever-buzzing world of our daily life; to draw aside from the coarse realities which it is often our lot to meet; put aside the stress and strain of home, of school, of factory or of store, there we come to find refreshment. There "crass materialism gives way to idealism, and we become concerned with things that matter, with philosophy, with the future of mankind, with the still unborn arts, with literature and with world-wide conditions which are still to be." And this is one of the dearest realities of our adopted motherland.

III

With these facts you are so thoroly familiar that it is almost stupid of me to mention them. And yet they are worthy of the re-emphasis give them in order to stress the thought that upon the library rest an opportunity and a responsibility of no mean importance in the development of the immigrant groups in this country and in keeping them spiritually alive! And this re-emphasis is particularly timely, it seems to me, because there appears to be a danger in some quarters that the library also will be drawn away from its high plane and will come to place too much stress upon the mere mechanics of drawing the immigrant to the library.

As you well know, a variety of methods have been devised and employed and are being advocated to this end. Some libraries are making efforts to advertise their work; some have employed special workers to visit the home; others publish appeals, special lists they send to the home by the children; still others make use of special foreign born attendants at their desk largely for the purpose of attracting the immigrant. All of which is quite excellent and needful. But, I wish to submit to your consideration, is there not a danger that the library may be caught in the whirl of mechanistic effort or in attempts to bring about mere quantitative results? Will the library, too, become a mere

propagandist organization? If this idea should spread among the foreign born will not the library lose one of its greatest opportunities and we, immigrants, lose one of the few refuges to which we can repair without fear?

Another question I wish to submit to your consideration. The suggestion is often made that foreign-born attendants should wait upon the immigrant. And this is wise, for the foreign-born can better understand the immigrant. But the library, as we have seen, is often *the* one agency which in the midst of our immigrant communities serves as an interpreter between the larger America and our narrow worlds. The librarian is often the one person representative of the American world, with whom we come into personal contact. Knowledge of the immigrant's language, of his characteristics, his background is highly desirable. but may not too great an emphasis be placed upon the language of speech? More vital, far more vital, it seems to me, is that the attendant, whether native or foreign-born, shall be the highest embodiment of America at its best. And I am inclined to the belief that an American attendant, but one who must needs have sympathetic understanding of the particular group being served, will render both America and the immigrant a richer and more genuine service.

In a certain library there is an attendant who is the very embodiment of genuine, deep-rooted American courtesy, a thoro representative of America. It was years ago, when I was merely an immigrant lad, that his personality impressed itself upon me. And never can I return to those environs, to that library without remembering that attendant. In another library there is an aged desk-attendant who upon delivering a book never fails to utter some word of genuine interest whenever he notices from my name, on the call card, that I am a foreign born person. And the interest he evinces never fails to go deep! He too is a native born American.

IV

Turning to a consideration of the service the library renders or may render thru books, as contrasted with the personal contact, I wish to stress the fact that one of the greatest services which the library renders immigrants is to give us access to the classics of our races and languages. It is truly strange that many of us have had to come across the ocean, to America, to hold in our hands for the first time copies of our own great books. But that is actually the case! It is in the American library that we come into direct contact with the printed word of the great spirits of our own races. It was in the American library for instance that I had access for the first and for any length of time to Dante, and Petrarch, to Pellico and Manzoni, to Mazzini and Carducci, even tho in the home in which I was reared these great names were known and revered. It may be barely possible that if I had remained in Italy until manhood, I might have had access to these books there; but that is another matter.

And this, I submit, is no mean function which the American library performs. There are those, now and then, who under the influence of some national stress or world cataclysm would have every book in a foreign language taken out of the public library and burned in the public square. But thanks to the good sense of the American library, books in a hundred languages remain upon the shelves. Thru these masterpieces: epics, histories, biographies, romances, novels, dramas of our various races, the American library aids us to probe deeper into the best in our heritages and thereby the library aids America to fulfill its destiny as a land which awakens and unfolds what there is of good and noble in us.

On the other hand the masterpieces of American literature are rarely available in a form and language we can understand. Particularly lacking is literature descriptive of America, both past and present. Before reaching this country much as we may know in a vague and indefinite way of the life of America, we know but little of the concrete facts of American history, of the ideals which gave birth to the Republic, or of the present day economic, social, educational, political and religious conditions, institutions and ideals. In the process of our adjusting our lives to the New World, of finding our way, and of acquiring a knowledge of our new country, we are in need of these books in translated form.

Unfortunately, however, books of this type are very few and far between; as I am certain every thoughtful librarian who has any dealings with immigrant groups has remarked. Recently I have had occasion to examine the lists of books in this field available for consumption by immigrant groups. My findings reveal that the volumes which deal with America in a comprehensive and still human way number only a dozen or possibly fifteen. They include such works as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Cooper's Indian Tales, Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," Franklin's "Autobiography," a translation or two of historical works, and a descriptive book of the Jack London type.

But even these, what can they tell us of America, the broader, the deeper America? The picture they often present is inadequate

and misleading; it is often but fragmentary; it is not a description of America of today or of its spirit. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" I find recommended with enthusiasm for consumption among the foreign born! "Uncle Tom's Cabin"! What a picture of America it gives me! Of America of 1921! Translations of Muzzey's "History of the United States" or of Pecorini's "Storia degli Stati Uniti" are nearer perhaps to what is needed. But most historical works are too drab and colorless. They do not present a living picture of personages, of movements and incidents which is so much needed to give the foreign born a true conception of America.

Books dealing with contemporary America in the foreign languages, are, in fact, conspicuous for their paucity in number. Practically the only books treating of America of today are the so-called guides. Valuable indeed are these manuals! But they describe America principally in its exterior aspects, attho they *do* occasionally give glimpses of the spirit of the America of yesterday. These books however do not enlighten in the larger sense; they neither inspire nor move nor appeal to the intellect, to the emotions or to the curiosity. They are useful, but useful only as a small-town directory is useful. At best they only give us an idea of the shell, of the ribs of America, and very little indeed of the spirit, the ideals, the larger movements, events or conditions which together go to make up the living America of today.

In fact the only books—if books they can be called—which keep immigrants abreast with contemporary America and which, I presume, are seldom found in libraries are *almanacs* published in the various foreign languages. These almanacs are issued either by the leading newspapers of the various language groups or by private individuals. I find that in one case an almanac is published by a steamship agency! What do they contain? The usual type of information found in such publications: articles of a general informative character, descriptions of America and of American conditions, short stories, notes on current events and outstanding affairs abroad, as well as data regarding weather, crops, etc. Can they be expected to present larger thoughts or comprehensive discussions about the life and general movements in America? And still they do render a service of no mean significance.

The only other sources of information are the foreign language newspapers. These constitute perhaps the largest channel thru which flows information relative to contemporary America. And in some ways these publications perform one of the most important functions in the life of the immigrant groups in the United States and a patriotic service of the highest order.

V

When the inadequacy of this vital type of literature is fully realized the wonder is not so much that the foreign born keep so little in touch with contemporary America, but rather that they are able to keep themselves informed in this respect as well as they do. In fact were it not for the foreign language newspapers and periodicals some of the foreign born would be quite utterly isolated, in the mental sense. And when to this paucity of information about current America is added the almost utter absence of materials dealing with contemporary world events, I think it is a little short of miraculous that immigrants in America keep intellectually alive at all.

I realize, of course, that I am dealing with a subject which concerns not the library alone, but a number of other agencies. It is a problem of translating or adapting books from the English, of stimulating the creation of original works in the foreign languages, of getting these published and properly distributed, of securing the proper financial backing, and of interesting library authorities to appropriate funds for the purchase of books in foreign languages. And yet, I wonder whether, if some national organization of sufficient authority and with plenty of imagination should initiate a comprehensive movement, in time appreciable results would not follow?

What can be done, meanwhile, with such material as is already available or quite readily accessible? First of all, I wonder whether librarians themselves are thoroly convinced of the necessity of this kind of books? If this question is answered affirmatively I am of the conviction that they can help library boards to see the light. Moreover they can win prominent individuals and groups, both native and foreign born, to an interest in this field. The Passaic, N. J., Library, for instance, was able several years ago to secure the appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of books in Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, German, Italian and Russian for the use of these groups in their community. The Library of St. Louis reports the receipt of a number of volumes in Roumanian. It was also able to gain the interest of a Bohemian Sokol, which placed a number of titles at the disposal of the Soulard Branch of that city.

One source of foreign-language book supply has come to be used more widely in recent years. I refer to the State Library collections of books in the various foreign languages. A number of states are placing collections of

these books at the disposal of local libraries for limited periods, thus rendering the foreign born groups in their respective states a distinct service—a service they could not possibly render by keeping these books upon the sacred shelves of a state library.

And what shall be said of the vast collections of foreign-language books reposing undisturbed in the Library of Congress? That Library has the largest collection of Russian books, some 80,000; it has 17,000 books in Hebrew, 3,000 in Yiddish; and has large collections in other foreign languages. Is there any possibility of devising ways whereby these large collections, which are now very little used, could be placed at the disposal of the 14,000,000 odd foreign born in this country thru state and local libraries?

VI

Let me now turn to the even more practical question of how the Foreign Language Information Service may co-operate with the libraries in extending its services to the foreign born. First of all, we can possibly assist the libraries considerably by sending out releases from time to time on the general subject of the library and the opportunities and advantages it offers to immigrants. If librarians and library associations should send us articles, we could send out releases thru the various foreign language bureaus of our service. In fact this is already being done. Mrs. Ledbetter is preparing a series of articles of this character. Since our release go to papers in all parts of the country and to the different language groups, such articles naturally need to be of a general character.

Some libraries here and there find certain books particularly popular with given foreign language groups. If a list of such books were sent to us from time to time, with notes of interest, as to content, etc., we could pass such information on to other libraries. Published in *The Interpreter* these lists and suggestions would reach other libraries and prove helpful to libraries desiring to add such titles. Lists of books, together with appropriate notes, could also be sent out to the various foreign language newspapers.

The suggestion has been made that the Foreign Language Information Service issue yearly a list of outstanding books published both here and abroad which might be of particular use to immigrant groups in this country. Such a list prepared by our foreign language bureau managers, who keep posted on the latest books published in the parent country of their groups might prove of considerable value to the libraries of the country.

The Foreign Language Information Service can co-operate with libraries in another way. The Service has already had occasion to assist librarians in selecting significant foreign-language titles. Where a library has a stipulated sum to spend and has no way of knowing the titles in the foreign languages, our bureau managers have assisted by checking titles in catalogs according to the type of book asked for by the library. We have had a request from a library situated in a Jugoslav community in which the demand was for books in Serbo-Croatian and Slovene, and the larger portion of the readers required the first named language. Our Jugoslav Bureau manager apportioned the sum that the library was willing to spend on this collection proportionately to the various classes of books.

The largest question, of course, is, how to stimulate the supply and demand of works dealing with contemporary America and with contemporary world-wide conditions for consumption by the non-English speaking immigrants. One method is to bring out books of the type of Glenn Frank's "Our America" and Herbert Croly's "The Promise of America" in translation, or, better, in rewritten and adapted form. Miss Esther Johnston, you will recall, issued a list four or five years ago of some fifteen books with recommendations that they be translated into the various foreign languages. The response to this appeal appears not to have been sufficient to have brought the undertaking to a successful issue. This, no doubt, was partly due to the fact that the country was passing thru a very serious post-war period of anti-immigrant feeling and therefore interest was difficult to arouse. But now that public opinion is turning in the direction of more constructive effort, is there not a possibility that a renewal of such a project, if undertaken on a sufficiently broad national scale, might prove successful? Such a task, of course, would need to be undertaken by some national and authoritative library board, but to it the Foreign Language Information Service would gladly give its support thru publication of items regarding it on the foreign language newspapers, by giving due publicity in English to the project, and, funds permitting, by co-operation in the actual work of translation. Based upon the releases dealing with American institutions which the Service is sending to the foreign language press, it might be possible to issue booklets on contemporary America in the various foreign languages, and in time to expand these into larger works giving a factual and objective as well as interpretative characterization of America today.

Encouraging the Foreign Reader

An Account of State Encouragement for the Reading of the Foreign-born Laborer in Massachusetts. By Edna Phillips, Secretary, Work with Foreigners, Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education

ONE of the gates leading into the Harvard Yard bears the inscription: "Enter to grow in wisdom." Approaching it from the inside one reads: "Depart, to serve better thy country and thy kind." How well that expresses also the potency of the library for the education, the enjoyment, and the civic instruction of the worker who begins the study of English.

The foreign-born laborer in Massachusetts is employed in the widely distributed factories and mills, the stone quarries of Quincy, Fitchburg, and Cape Ann, the Connecticut Valley farms, and the Cape cranberry bogs. They, together with the relatively smaller group representing the intellectual classes from abroad, make Massachusetts' population 28 per cent of foreign birth, and nearly 39 per cent of foreign parentage. Italians and French Canadians predominate, but the Poles, tho fewer in number, make equal demands on the traveling libraries available thru the Massachusetts Commission. Many are the librarians, and the branch librarians in foreign districts, meeting the needs of these alien readers with imagination, that prime requisite in dealing with people whose experience and tradition differ from one's own.

The Board of Free Public Library Commissioners realized early the situation in the Commonwealth, before the world-wide emphasis on adult education had become articulate. They believed that a state with so large a proportion of newcomers whose reading needs are quite different from the native-born should have a specialist on the commission staff. In 1913 a bill was passed by legislature enabling the appointment of Miss J. Maud Campbell as director of work with foreigners. Miss Campbell brought to this her experience as librarian at Passaic, and as a member of the New Jersey Immigration Commission. Evidences of her vision in developing this phase of commission activity and echoes of her brilliance and distinction abound. Today the Commission is affiliated with other divisions in the Department of Education under the title "Division of Public Libraries." Certain well-established features of its foreign work exist, as travel to places having residents of foreign stock for conference with trustees, librarians, and representatives of foreign colonies; a considerable amount of public speaking; supervision of traveling libraries in twenty-nine languages, and list-making for librarians wishing recommendations for purchase. In addition to these recurring features of the work it often presents questions for which there is no precedent, and hence with an appeal for a spirit of mental adventure.

The Division attempts to be a clearing house for information useful to librarians active in foreign work. Card files are kept (always classified by language) noting the names of dealers in foreign books with annotations when needed about their relative value for service; societies, with address and name of secretary; newspapers, with name of editor and character of publication; and current lists of recommended books, giving name of compiler and source from which the list could be obtained.

Traveling Libraries

Our librarians wisely have stressed the use of English by the foreigner as the only means of his taking part in American life. They realize this cannot be learned all at once, however: that information about the United States can be conveyed to him more quickly in his native tongue; that it is a source of great happiness to find here books known and loved in his former home country; and that it is an asset to an American citizen to know more than one language.

For the smaller public libraries and institutions undoubtedly the most economical way of providing foreign books is thru collections circulated by the state commission. This is particularly true of such languages as Russian, Armenian, and Yiddish which need to be transliterated as well as translated in preparing the books for circulation.

As a number of queries have come from outside Massachusetts about the routine for lending used at the Division it perhaps would be well to summarize it here: From twenty to thirty books are sent in a collection on a six months' loan, subject to renewal for the same time. Usually there is one language only in a collection but as many collections are lent at once as the borrower needs. A list is made in duplicate, one for the office and one for the borrowing library to post. This list is made alphabetically by author, and then numbered. The number assigned a book on the list is also written in pencil on the book card in the back

of the book. This facilitates the checking and returning of a collection in an unfamiliar language. Records of circulation are noted at the office in four ways. Sample cards follow:

1. By town, to show what collections are in use at each borrowing library.

AMESBURY

1923	Language	vols.	ret.
Nov. 10	Polish	24	
1924			
Sept. 3	French	28	

2. By date, for statistical report.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES LENT

1924

Oct. 3	S. Grafton Branch	Greek	27	vols.
" 4	Hatfield	Polish	25	"
" 5	Rockdale Branch	"	21	"

3. By language. The duplicate typewritten lists above referred to. For checking returned collections.

LITHUANIAN lent N. ABINGTON 1-25-24

1. Aesop	Aisopo pasakos	Aesop's tales
2. Basanavicius	Lietuviskos pasakos	Lithuanian tales

4. By individual book. Cards are filed first by language, then by author, then title. All copies out of a book are noted on same card, this eliminating circulation tray of book cards. This avoids sending a book a library has previously borrowed.

Chi Condit, I. M.
495 English-Chinese reader
Cop. 1 Arlington 11-30-23 (cancel indicates return)
" 2 Danvers 1-29-24

In addition to purchase the stock of books represents many substantial gifts from foreign and American societies, concerned with the welfare of the immigrant. One assistant has done practically all the routine work on the 309 traveling libraries in circulation last year.

The Division offers direct aid to libraries in towns having a valuation of $1,000,000 or less. In the past collections have been lent freely to these places; and at times loans have also been sent to supplement the foreign books owned at the larger libraries. The growing use of the division's traveling library service has made it necessary to curtail the latter's borrowing in order to meet the needs of the former. This makes a difficult situation. Frequently even the larger libraries cannot buy a sufficient quantity of new books to supply the needs of their foreign readers. A possible way of bringing variety is being tried by the experiment of inter-library exchange of foreign collections, the division acting as a means of bringing those libraries in touch with each other who wish to exchange.

LIST-MAKING

Lists of recommended foreign books are mailed from time to time. This year 177 towns having Italians and 159 towns having Poles, received lists in those languages. 290 places having any foreigners were on the mailing lists for recommendations for purchase of books in easy English suited to adult beginners. Within the last two years brief lists have been compiled in Armenian, Bohemian, Chinese, Finnish, French, Swedish, and Yiddish. While the bulk of this work devolves upon the Division great assistance is secured from authorities native to the languages. It is an alluring study—but its difficulties are manifest. An ideal compiler of such information would need the persistence of a pneumatic drill and a hunger for getting results of a New Jersey mosquito. The selection of English books presents the difficulty of finding those easy enough for the beginner but not childish in content. A bibliography entitled, "Adult Education Thru the Library; Books for new Americans" was printed this summer for the use both of librarians and the Division of University Extension. In the compilation of this list no book was found on the care of the child suitable for the foreign mother just learning English. Only pamphlets were available. There is also need for books to help the foreigner working in factory or farm. The field of civics, history and language study is much better provided with good books. Another list made in English is "Suggestions for a Program to Interest Polish Children in the Racial Heritage of Their Parents."

Selections for the use of foreign borrowers at the Massachusetts libraries are in the majority of cases only practical if they have been compiled with the needs of the manual worker in mind. It is true there is a definite tho limited demand for the standard books and the classics. Many observers testify to the average foreigner's reading a higher class of literature than the average American of corresponding opportunities—possibly due to the older and more deeply imbedded literary tradition of the European stock. "Man is an omnibus in which his ancestors ride." But the library's greatest chance to help the foreign-born is with that group whose range of opportunity has been most limited. They must be met where they are. The need is for stories of adventure, romances, translations of popular novels reflecting American life, by such authors as London and Mark Twain; in non-fiction for histories of the United States, short bi-lingual dictionaries for circulation, cook books, and civics pamphlets. Biographies of our national heroes and of those native to the former home are ever popular.

Co-operation with the Division of University Extension

A significant commentary on the work of the Massachusetts evening schools and libraries is afforded by the statistics on illiteracy in the 14th Census. The Commonwealth is fourth in number of adult foreign-born; fourteenth in percentage of illiteracy among the foreign-born; fifth in percentage of number of adults of foreign stock; and thirtieth in percentage of illiteracy among adults of foreign stock.

Classes for the immigrant are conducted by local schools in conjunction with the Division of University Extension. One-half the cost of instruction and supervision is paid by the state. The policy of these classes is to teach English, to encourage the alien in becoming informed and fitted for citizenship, but not to force it. In five years' enrollment has grown from 3,000 to 32,000. Both divisions believe firmly in the joint action of library and schools. Each summer at the teacher training groups talks have been given about service available thru the Division of Public Libraries and thru local libraries; conferences are often had with supervisors; and talks given to the pupils in the evening schools to familiarize them with the free books to be obtained at the library nearest their homes.

Committee on Work with New Americans

This committee, tho appointed by the Massachusetts Library Club only last spring, has already been of definite help in strengthening foreign library service in the Commonwealth. It has representatives from sections with large alien population.

The Committee has had a series of three articles on library service translated into Polish and published by *Piast*, *Ameryka Echo*, *Nowy Swiast*, and *Kuryer Codzienny*, the four Polish newspapers read in Massachusetts. The first article tells about books for the foreign-born and how to obtain them; the second is addressed to the Polish societies and speaks of their power to further the use of books as a means of continued education; the third appeals to voters to use the library as an aid in anticipation of Election Day. Similar articles will be sent from time to time for the press of other languages.

Field Work

Field work, in addition to visits at individual libraries, consists in co-operating with such projects as the forming of a foreign book committee recently undertaken by a librarian in a factory town; interesting a D. A. R. society to share the expense of new civics books with their local library at another place; the beginning use of a third library by non-English-speaking Italian women, resulting from a talk given at a meeting of their Italian society.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the direction of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, has been a pioneer in the development of library work with aliens. With the most inadequate appropriations it has accomplished no little in the stimulation of the interest of librarians and trustees in the residents of foreign birth, in providing the needful lists, books and other aids for the libraries of the State, especially those in the smaller towns, and in the preparation for sane and loyal citizenship. It is predicted that many states of the Union having large foreign populations will find the method adopted by Massachusetts the most effective in developing this form of adult education.

Catalogers' Register

THE A. L. A. Catalog Section at Saratoga Springs, voted to revise and complete the directory of catalogers and classifiers now filed at A. L. A. headquarters.

The Committee asks that any cataloger or classifier not already registered will send on a catalog card the following information (preferably typewritten): Name; address; position; education; training; experience; special line of work, etc. Cards should be mailed to Miss Eliza Lamb, cataloger, University of Chicago Libraries, or given to the respective regional group secretaries.

Modern Stage Design Exhibit

AN exhibit of modern stsage design comprising fifty photographs taken from the work of such men as Gordon Craig, Robert Edmond Jones, Lee Simonson, Norman Bel-Geddes, Roerich, Appia, Herman Rosse, and Max Reinhardt is available from *Theatre Arts Monthly* for library use at a moderate rental. Address Edith J. B. Isaacs, editor, 7 East 42nd Street, New York.

Free on Request

The library of the University of Pennsylvania has about a score of copies of two books by J. G. Rosengarten, "The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States," and "American History from German Archives with Reference to the German Soldiers in the Revolution, and Franklin's Visit to Germany," copies of which it will send to any library on receipt of ten cents' postage per volume. Address Asa Don Dickinson, Librarian.

Italians and the Public Library

By MAY M. SWEET,
Branch Librarian, Cleveland Public Library

NO European people who come to our shores have more historic background than the Italian people. There is behind them a history of supremacy in politics, in religion, in science, for over two thousand years; of brilliant achievements in literature, art, music and architecture. The humblest Italian heart swells with pride when he hears the names of Columbus, Marco Polo, Leonardo da Vinci, Dante, Rafael, Michaelangelo, Giordano Bruno, Machiavelli, Galileo, Galvani, who first studied the effects of the galvanic current, Volta, who built the first electric battery in 1794, Garibaldi, Marconi—a list that would contain all of Italy's* great names would be far too long for this article.

Since the Renaissance when Italy was for a time the mistress of all forms of culture, she has, after passing on great gifts, remained with her hands less full. She has had to fight for her national life, and re-organize herself into a nation; she has had a bitter struggle against poverty and ignorance. But thru it all she has clung to her ideals, and retained her love and admiration for the cultural arts, cherished the memory of past greatness, and given full tribute of praise and affection to those of the present day who have distinguished themselves.

When the poet Carducci died, all the banks and stores in Italy closed for two days, while the whole nation mourned. Thousands of the uneducated classes could not read his poems, but his name was dear to them, and they thrilled with pride because he was their poet.

After all, is the ability to read and write the most important thing in life? One wonders sometimes, remembering an occasion when a college president visiting an Italian club, had his attention called to a tall, fine-looking man, an ex-bersagliere, with the information that he could neither read nor write. "Well," said the learned man, after thoughtfully considering him for a moment, "he has been spared many things."

This must not be considered treason to public library tradition, or to the country which founded its first public library in Florence fifty-five years before Columbus discovered America; which can boast of a Venetian library with archives complete for ten centuries, housing under one roof fifteen million documents.

Italy is also the mother country of the famous Modenese Sir Anthony Panizzi, chief librarian of the British Museum in 1856, to whom we owe in great part our decimal classification. Giovanni Belzoni, whom Howard Carter calls "one of the most remarkable men in the whole history of Egyptology," was a pioneer in the exploration of ancient Egypt. Belzoni went to Egypt in 1815, to introduce a new hydraulic irrigating machine which would do four times the work of the old, but the Egyptians would have none of it. He spent the next four years there collecting antiquities, and wrote a book, published in 1820, which Carter says is "one of the most fascinating in the whole of Egyptian literature."

In our own country General Luigi di Cesnola was a founder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He presented to the Museum the Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiques, the largest of its kind in the world.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Attilio Piccirilli, the sculptor, are well-known and distinguished names in music and art.

Histories of Italy and books on classical Italian literature are too well known to be mentioned here, but a few books illustrating manners and customs, with some account of present day conditions and problems will, perhaps, be found helpful and interesting to those who wish to understand a race so like and so unlike our own.

Tony Cyriax's "Among Italian Peasants," Lady Duff-Gordon's "Home Life in Italy," and Louise Caico's "Sicilian Ways and Days," as well as translations that have been or may be made from the writings of Grazia Deledda (Sardinian), Giovanni Verga and Luigi Pirandello (Sicilian), are all faithful interpretations of peasant life, and most delightful reading. Then there is Matilde Serao's "Land of Cockayne" (Neapolitan), and the classic "Promessi Sposi" (Lombardy). Norman Douglas' "Old Calabria" is a thoroly charming book of lasting value as an intimate study of Italian characteristics. Lilian Whiting's "Italy the Magic Land" is written with a glowing enthusiasm sometimes almost too unrestrained, but is worth reading.

Edgar A. Mowrer's "Immortal Italy" is a lively, sympathetic, and interesting volume. Two

* This article is one of a series prepared for the LIBRARY JOURNAL under the general editorship of Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library and chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Work With the Foreign-born. Other articles have dealt with the Japanese, the Czechoslovaks, The Roumanians, the Poles, the Greeks, etc.

chapters distinguished by keen insight and just appreciation are devoted to the spirit and characteristics of the people. This is a good book to give to Italian young people who are not well informed about their country. He writes at times in an idealistic vein, and is inclined to be "pleased" with things that few would find pleasing, as for instance, the goats eating garbage on the front steps of a large apartment house in Naples. Unfortunately he wrote just a few months before Mussolini and his Fascist army took possession of the government, and it seemed to him that "the Fascist reaction was over," which makes the book in that respect out of date, but with this exception it is valuable for its survey of Italian history, and record of manners and customs.

Joseph Collins' "My Italian Year," has for its sub-title "Observations and reflections during the last year of the war." He observes closely, and his reflections are profound and convincing. If he still believes that "the chief trouble with the Italian government is that it is a government of old men who no longer have vision except that which is encompassed by their own experience, men whose minds and emotions have yielded their elasticity," he must welcome indeed the rise of Mussolini and his young Italy.

"The New Italy" by Federico Garlanda, a professor in the Royal University of Rome, is a sharp criticism of the Church, education, the army, the courts, the Italian government in general. It was, necessarily, published anonymously as letters from an American visiting Italy, and was translated by M. E. Wood. The Italian edition was very popular abroad, and, altho it stirred up much feeling, undoubtedly did some good.

Sidney Low's "Italy in the War," E. A. Powell's "Italy at War," and G. M. Trevelyan's "Scenes from Italy's War," are popular, informing and highly interesting accounts of Italy's share in the Great War.

Tommaso Tittoni's "Modern Italy" considers economic and social questions, and is a distinct addition to the exposition of present needs and conditions.

Odon Por's "Fascism"; Pietro Gorgolini's "The Fascist Movement in Modern Life"; Carlton Beals' "Rome or Death"; "Mussolini as Revealed in his Political Speeches," edited by Baron di San Severino, will all be found interesting to those who wish to inform themselves concerning the latest political developments in modern Italy.

If one can imagine George Bernard Shaw, H. L. Mencken, William J. Bryan, a refined Billy Sunday, and a converted Robert J. Ingersoll combined, it would give a pretty good idea of Giovanni Papini, author of a "Life of Christ," a "Dictionary of a Savage," etc. The "Life of Christ" is a glowing naïve tribute to the humble Galilean, marred a little, perhaps, by irrepressible Italian verbosity. The "Dictionary" is an assault on modern thought. No one can predict into how many volumes it will run. At present the first volume only is ready, covering A and B. It seems to be extremely controversial and will probably cause a stirring of dry bones. It will no doubt be translated at an early date.

John Mariano, author of "The Italian Contribution to American Democracy" (1921), is a professor of economics in the College of the City of New York. His book is a comprehensive study of various aspects of social and economic conditions among Italians and their descendants of the first generation in the United States. Statistics are limited to New York and suburbs.

"The Decadence of Europe" by Francesco Nitti, the well known Italian statesman, is one of the important books of today.

"Understanding Italy," by Clayton Cooper, (published 1923), is an excellent study of social and economic conditions.

In "Some aspects of Italian Immigration to the United States," by Antonio Stella, a physician connected with Manhattan State Hospital for the insane, the author states that Italians have the lowest per cent of rejection upon landing in his country, and fewer arrests for drunkenness than any other race. He tells the following story. When the Italians were in Salonica during the war the police department asked their commander what they should do with drunken Italian officers. He replied, "Hang them. I have never yet seen a drunken Italian officer, and I do not expect to."

The enthusiastic and spontaneous response of Italy's children to an appeal to their national pride and affection is a good omen for their love for an adopted country, if that country is a real mother. But Stella says: "It is a rare American who does not feel superior to a foreigner," and this is, perhaps, not to be denied. How can the foreigner be expected to embrace American ideals with enthusiasm, renounce his traditions of conduct, and adopt the strange customs of a new country, when that country looks upon him coldly and condescendingly, and treats him as an inferior being? "Americanization" does not appeal to him under such circumstances, and is often sought only in order to get or keep the job which he must have in order to live.

Small wonder the Italian prefers to live in groups surrounded by friends with whom he can fraternize or quarrel "just like home."

One of the first places to which most foreigners come is the branch library which is nearest them. The children come at once with their school mates, they carry word home of books iin their own language, or perhaps they take a foreign book themselves; and herein lies a difficulty, as many of the older people are shy of a strange place and a strange routine, especially the women, and they prefer to send the children for their books. This is not so much the case with the newly arrived young man—the "boarder." He is glad to seek the shelter of the library especially when the weather is so cold that lounging on the street is not agreeable. He has an important economic reason, also, for coming to the library. He realizes that he must learn the dreadful English language if he is going to better himself in America, and he comes for books to get a start. In many libraries English classes are held and he joins one of these.

Conversation is a necessity with Italians, they are unable to exist without a great deal of it, but perhaps more than any other nationality the Italian looks upon reading *per se* as a luxury not to be indulged in if there is anything else to do. Always remembering the exceptions, there are many mothers who feel that their daughters are wasting their time if they read a book when they could be crocheting, or embroidering for their wedding chests. Many of the girls read until they leave school or marry. A young woman said one day: "Oh, I don't need any more books, I'm out of school now." It is no uncommon experience to have a fairy book returned with the statement: "She doesn't want any more books, she's going to get married." However in the permanent colonies, with the passing of time this condition improves. Not so long ago a boy or girl who had finished high school was a novelty. Todav there are not a few college graduates—doctors, lawyers, teachers, children, often, of illiterate parents, who are doing well in their chosen professions.

Italians are prominent in political life. In at least one state of the Union there are many assemblymen, state senators, one supreme court judge, as well as other judges; while Italian lawyers and magistrates are numerous. More honor to them when one realizes their handicaps: a different language or dialect at home, and in most cases no immediate cultural background or traditions; no books except such as they themselves accumulate. When an adult Italian tells you, with a deprecatory smile that he cannot read or write, it is not necessarily because he is not intelligent enough to learn, but because poverty made him a child laborer when he should have been in school, and he had no access to books. The sacrifices that are made for the sake of learning when the Italian arrives in America, and his eagerness to obtain an education once it is placed within his reach are undeniable. It is hard to overestimate the value of the public library—free books, the best and latest on all subjects—in his case.

The adult Italian who only reads his own language makes usually quite definite requests when he wants to read for pleasure. Speaking of the majority only (for "educated" people have much the same tastes in all languages), "storie cavallaresche" are constantly demanded. Italy is a land full of memories; Italians love the past, and its traditions; even the children after they can read English ask, as American children never do, for "stories of the olden times."

Knights and cavaliers are dear to their hearts, and no carpet knights are wanted; they want stirring tales of battle, murder, and sudden death; they seem ever listening for echoes from the brave and cruel times of Charlemagne, Cesare Borgia, Lorenzo the Magnificent, the Saracen cavaliers. They crave ancient tales of love and violence—of Beatrice Cenci, Pia de' Tolomei, Eleanora D'Este, Lucrezia Borgia; tales of court jesters, with the immortal Bertoldo at the head of the list; lives of bandits, with Musolini (not to be confounded with the famous Fascist), as first choice, asd always lives of the saints, with Santa Genoveffa easily leading the field.

If he has ever so little education the Italian can quote you some lines of Dante, Stecchetti is not unfamiliar to him, Ariosto, Tasso, Metastasio, Manzoni he is apt to know at least by name. And music? There he has you! Words and music of the Italian operas—he knows them almost all. He hears a snatch of music and his face lights up, he names you the opera, and unless vou have more musical knowledge than the average you are abashed before him. But speak of modern Italian literature, and you have *him* at a disadvantage. A woman sighed one day as she looked at the library shelves, "All new titles!" The present day Italian novel or play says nothing to the average Italian reader. The Italian has never learned to like the new books; he prefers to read what he has read before. There are two reasons for this. First, he does not read easily, and something familiar that does not tax his mind too greatly will give him more pleasure; and second, much of the modern European literature of today is so vague, morbid and bizarre that it makes no appeal to the simple minded. Moreover there is much more need for careful reading of new Italian novels before they are offered to the

public than there is for examination of our home grown product, and whenever this is possible it should be done.

What an Italian critic says of a recent Italian novel applies more or less to many others. "The lack of the critical sense manifests itself in the most disconcerting aberrations of literary and esthetic taste; in an unpardonable length and futility, in the painful contortions of cerebral sterility which exhausts itself . . . in the search for the *dernier cri*." Arrigo Cajumi in *I Libri del Giorno* for February, 1924, sums up thus: "The fiction of today (wholly given to the examination of the most intimate things, to the comprehension of the most extraordinary and difficult relations) is in danger of losing the sense of the real, and natural, and of humanity. This is its greatest fault. Impressionism, lyrism, psychology without limit, a touch of sick phantasy, this is the wholesale formula. To its morbid origin there corresponds a disjointed, fanciful form, a broken, unfinished, frantic style. Now and then "modernity" signifies impotence. . . . Shall we see the victory of the thousands of degenerate romanticists who at present infest the literature of Europe?"

From books such as these it is refreshing to turn to some of the modern writers upon whom one can more or less depend for books to circulate freely. Luigi Pirandello, Grazia Deledda, Giovanni Verga, Anna Vertua-Gentile, Carlo Dadone, Salvatore Farina, Alfredo Panzini, can almost be purchased in quantity without fear of getting something undesirable. Many authors, however, who have written one or two excellent books will suddenly write one so much "off color," or so highly colored that it will not do for public library shelves.

With Italians, especially, whose desire for books, in general, is less than that of other nationalities, it will be found necessary to go out into the highways and figurative hedges and fairly compel them to come in. Of course the "compelling" will be strictly in the biblical sense of the cordial invitation that will establish friendly relations. And when Guiseppina comes, if she talks loudly, never mind, she will soon adjust herself to the library atmosphere; and if Sandro doesn't remove his hat, say nothing; it would mortify him very much to be thought guilty of discourtesy, he will learn quickly. The great thing is that they should come.

The *entente cordiale* will, it would seem, never be out of the experimental stage. To inspire confidence and reliance, especially in a foreign community requires more tact and judgment than any ordinary librarian possesses, and her life may be said to be made up of one experiment after another. Italians have the intuitiveness of children, they can read your mind thru the back of your head, and only absolute sincerity based as far as possible on a knowledge of their characteristics and problems will in popular phrase, get anywhere with them.

There are many points of contact. One of the most important is, of course, the Church, which is almost invariably the Catholic church. If he has just arrived in the country everything is new and strange, and the foreign priest is sometimes difficult of approach. If there is a library assistant who can speak his own language that is a great advantage, but the question seems largely an individual one, depending on the personality of all concerned.

Any connection that can be made with church societies, clubs, organizations such as the "Figli d'Italia," should not be overlooked. Invitations to christenings, weddings, neighborhood parties, should be accepted joyfully. The public school in an Italian community is a fertile field. The sisters in the parochial schools are almost always very friendly, and deeply interested in the moral as well as mental development of the children. The press, too, both English and Italian, can usually be depended on for publishing notices, book notes, or anything of interest, and there are always shops which will permit library advertising.

But best of all for establishing an unofficial human relationship is the library call. An overdue book or a fine makes an excuse for a home visit, the principal object of which is not the book or the fine, but acquaintance with the father and mother; and often one such visit changes an unruly, troublesome child into something very different and much more agreeable.

For the trouble maker in the library there is no better remedy thas a heart to heart talk at home. In cases of necessary complaints to parents there is a response not always met with in an American home. The parent always takes the librarian's part, and instant punishment is sometimes dealt out so vigorously that her impulse is to interfere to protect the child. An impudent and noisy bully in the library is often so transformed at home that he is scarcely recognizable. Most of the large boys and girls have a wholesome respect and fear of their parents, and it happens again and again that one home visit is sufficient to convert a perfect nuisance into a well-mannered boy or girl. Anything that draws parents and librarian together reacts favorably on the child. For the child who is tempted to disdain father and mother it is a salutary thing to see that "teacher" thinks highly of their opinion, and defers to it.

The American boy rebels, but he recognizes

one's authority. The Italian boy has been told he was coming to a free country, and he has put his own interpretation on that statement. He does not recognize the authority of the foreigner, or, better, he recognizes more quickly and willingly the authority of the foreigner, when it it linked up with his previous experience, and consolidated by an alliance with the authority he bows to always—his own family. And he does not bear ill-will; once the battle is fought and won, he is often the librarian's best friend.

The writer has a vivid remembrance of a boy who was a young terror but whose manner changed into that of an almost perfect gentleman after a certain Sunday when she went to his church and happened to sit near him while he pumped the organ bellows.

The Italian appreciates courtesy, and no one can be more courteous than he. No polite Italian thinks of entering or leaving the library without greeting and farewell. When a boy slips in with averted gaze, and refuses to meet the would be friendly eye of the librarian, and respond to her greeting, it usually means there is going to be trouble right away.

The foreign-born child of eight or ten who has been to school at home is a delightful little person when he first arrives among us. His smile is lightning quick, and his manners a joy to behold. It is depressing to see him slowly coarsen, grow ashamed of his good manners, and become one of the "gang." Was he a sissy at first? Well, the boys thought so, and perhaps he has gained in hardiness and courage, but it was hard to see the fine flower of an older civilization change into perhaps a sturdier, but less lovely growth.

Children are always bewildering problems, and in a foreign neighborhood the difficulties are increased by fundamental differences of background and environment. The foreign child realizes that there is a great gulf between the "library teacher," and father and mother—not of intelligence, or necessarily of education, but in the entire outlook and attitude toward life. They are suspicious of one's intentions. Generally speaking we come in contact in this country, not with all classes of Italians, but with the most suspicious, the poorly educated, and as a consequence the most narrow minded part of the population.

The librarian in a foreign neighborhood must be prepared for all sorts of unusual requests. She writes many letters, and translates not a few. The men come to get their citizenship papers made out, and they bring her cablegrams in which the Italian is so garbled that neither she nor they can figure it out. She is asked to accompany women to the doctor to translate symptoms and advice, and she visits frightened women in hospitals, who cannot understand their nurses, and are determined to go home, to try to reconcile them to their surroundings.

The opportunities of the librarian for influence and direction are innumerable, and the results are often intangible, but we hope not negative. She has a wonderful chance to interpret American to the Italian, and the Italian to America according to her ability.

The Foreign Language Information Service

MR. PANUNZIO, whose article on "The Immigrant and the Library" appears in another column, is the author of "The Soul of an Immigrant," the stirring story of the obstacles he encountered and overcame after landing in the United States at the age of nineteen. The Foreign Language Information Service with which Mr. Panunzio is at present connected is an outgrowth of work started by the Federal government during the war.

Into the pages of 300 foreign language newspapers the Service is pouring a steady stream of unbiased facts about America which every newcomer needs in order to understand his new country, grasp the opportunities which it offers, and fulfill his obligations to it. For on his arrival and until he has learned English the immigrant must get most of his information thru his foreign language newspaper.

Because there is no experience so likely to discourage an immigrant in his effort to become an American citizen as to encounter those who shun, suspect and despise him, merely because he is a stranger, the Service has made half of its job the interpretation of the immigrant to the native American in order to create a spirit of tolerance and understanding. To make the newcomer known to older Americans the Service issues "The Interpreter," a monthly bulletin, digests of immigrant opinion from the foreign language press and other regular material.

A visitor to the offices of the Service will find there a staff of sixty foreign and native born men and women with wide contacts with the immigrant groups thruout the country. In order to make its resources and information availabe to librarians, teachers and others interested in the foreign born, the Service has instituted a special organization service. The Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Minneapolis Public Libraries are among those which have already subscribed for it.

Inquiries regarding this service or requests for the Interpreter may be addressed to the Foreign Language Information Service, 119 West 41st Street, New York City.

Books for Every Hour in the Day

Compiled by Members of the Staff of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library

6:30-7 a.m.——Toilet

61279.2 Müller, Richard W. Hair: its nature, growth and most common affections. Jenkins, 1913.

61279.1 Pusey, William A. Care of the skin and hair. Appleton, 1912.

6137.19 Camp, Walter C. Handbook of health; and how to keep it. Appleton, 1920.

613.109 Hutchinson, Woods. Exercise and health. Macmillan, 1918.

6137.20 Lee, Gerald S. Invisible exercise: seven studies in self command with practical suggestions and drills. Dutton, 1922.

6176.2 Brackett, Charles A. Care of the teeth. Harvard, 1915.

6176.5 Head, Joseph. Everyday mouth hygiene. Saunders, 1920.

6176.7 Ryan, Thomas J., and Edwin F. Bowers. Teeth and health. Putnam, 1921.

7-8 a.m.——Breakfast

642.5 Chambers, Mary D. Breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners. Boston Cooking School, 1920.

641.10v2 Murrey, Thomas J. Breakfast dainties.

641.58 Reed, Myrtle. What to have for breakfast. Putnam. 1905.

641.2 Harland, Marian, *pseud.* Breakfast, luncheon, and tea. Scribner.

8210. G931 Guest, Edgar A. Breakfast table chat. Detroit Free Press, 1914.

Transportation

385.60 Prouty. Transportation.

6259.87 Moore. What to do to keep down motoring expenses.

6259.19:8 Complete hints and tips for automobilists from the Autocar. 8th ed.

6259.32:2 Brookes, Leonard E. The automobile handbook. rev. ed. F. Drake, 1916.

6259.65 Wright, James R. Auto sense. Wright Engineering Works.

62133.8 Blake, Henry W., and Walter Jackson. Electric railway transportation. McGraw, 1917.

386.20 Spurr, Henry C. Motor vehicle transportation. Motor Vehicle Transportation, 1922.

8:30-12 m.——Vocations

Salesmanship

658.248 Aspley, John C. Field tactics for salesmen. Dartnell Corp., 1920.

659.39 Hollingsworth, Harry L. Advertising and selling. Appleton, 1913.

658.255 Holmes, Arthur H. A study of personality and its relation to salesmanship. South Western Pub. Co., 1920.

658.274 Hoenig, Louis J. Modern methods in selling. Bobbs, 1922.

658.247 Ivey, Paul W. Elements of retail salesmanship. Macmillan, 1920.

658.265 Kelley, Fred C. Human nature in business. Putnam, 1920.

658.266 Kitson, Harry D. The mind of the buyer. Macmillan, 1921.

658.264 Leigh, Ruth. The human side of retail selling. Appleton, 1920.

658.283 New York University. The exclusive agency: a study in the marketing of manufactured products. 1923.

Care of Children

173.76 Asquith, Lady Cynthia. The child at home. Scribner, 1923.

377.29 Bryant, Sophie. Moral and religious education. Longmans, 1920.

6132.47 Emerson, W. Nutrition and growth in children. Appleton, 1922.

173.68 Gavit, Lucy. (Prudence Bradish, *pseud.*). Mother-love in action. Harper, 1919.

173.56 Harrison, Elizabeth. Misunderstood children. Macmillan, 1922.

372.160 Haviland, Mary S. Character training in childhood. Small, 1921.

649.13:10 Holt, Luther E. Care and feeding of children. Appleton, 1917.

173.73 Pierson, Clara D. Living with our children. Dutton, 1923.

649.41 Wheeler, Marianna. A babe in the house and how to care for him.

Teaching

371.154 Betts, George H. Class-room method and management. Bobbs, 1917.

3713.36 Cooper, Nellie. How to teach the primary grades. Flanagan, 1920.

3713.35 Davis, Sheldon E. The technique of teaching. Macmillan, 1922.

371.158 Grant, James R. Acquiring skill in teaching. Silver, 1922.

3713.33 Holley, Charles E. The teacher's technique. Century, 1922.

371.155 McMurry, Charles A. Teaching by projects. Macmillan, 1920.
3713.26 Miller, Harry L. Directing study. Scribner, 1922.
3711.17 Nutt, Hubert W. The supervision of instruction. Houghton, 1920.
371.162 Pearson, Francis B. The reconstructed school. World Book Co., 1919.
3711.22 Stevenson, John A. The project method of teaching. Macmillan, 1921.
3711.15 Strayer, George D., and Nickolaus L. Engelhardt. The classroom teacher at work in American schools. American Book Co., 1920.
3711.19 Turner, Edwin A. Essentials of good teaching. Heath, 1920.

STENOGRAPHY

658.271 I. C. S. The stenographer's and correspondent's handbook. International Text Book Press.
658.38 Kilduff, Edward J. The stenographer's manual. Harper, 1921.
174.79 Remington Typewriter Co. How to become a successful stenographer. 1916.

OFFICE WORK

658.199 Barrett, Harold J. Modern methods in office. Harper, 1918.
658.222 Cahill, Mary F., and Agnes C. Ruggeri. Office practice. Macmillan. 1917.
658.170 Galloway, Lee. Office management. Ronald, 1918.
658.180 Leffingwell, William H., *ed.* Making the office. Harper, 1918.
658.167 McClelland, Frank C. Office training and standards. Shaw, 1919.
658.244 Schulze, John W. Office administration. McGraw, 1919.

BOOK-KEEPING

657.39 Baker, James W. 20th century bookkeeping and accounting. Southwestern Pub. Co., 1917.
658.223 Beeching, C. L. T., and Smart. Grocery business organization, management, and accounting. Pitman, n. d.
657.37 Bexell, John A., and Frederick G. Nichols. Principles of book-keeping and farm accounts. American Book Co., 1913.
657.27 Bogle, Artemas M. Every day bookkeeping. Macmillan, 1917.
657.81 Hoover, Simon R. Book-keeping and accounting practice. Shaw, 1920.

BANKING

332.132 Kniffin, William H. The business man and his bank. McGraw, 1920.
332.122 Holdsworth, John T. Money and banking. Appleton, 1917.
332.140 Kane, Thomas P. The romance and tragedy of banking. Bankers Pub. Co., 1923.

INVESTMENTS

332.129 Babson, Roger W. Bonds and stocks. Babson, 1913.
3326.27 Barber, Herbert L. Investing for profits. Munson, 1920.
3326.26 —— Making money make money. Munson, 1916.
3326.17 Villiers, Victor de. Financial independence at fifty. Magazine of Wall Street, 1920.

FACTORY MANAGEMENT

658.273 Allen, Charles R. The foreman and his job. Lippincott, 1922.
6217.20 Bigelow, Carle M. Installing management in wood-working plants. Engineering Magazine, 1920.
658.117 Kimball, Dexter S. Principles of industrial organization. McGraw, 1913.

LAW

3477.12 Conyngton, Thomas, and Elizabeth A. Smart. Business law. Ronald, 1918.
350.6 Goodnow, Frank J. Principles of the administrative law in the United States. Putnam, 1905.

HOMEKEEPING

640.12 Campbell, Helen S. Household economics. Putnam, 1904 (?).
640.52 Donham, S. Agnes. Marketing and housework manual. Little, 1917.
640.64 —— Spending the family income. Little, 1921.
640.60 Frederick, Christine. Household engineering. Chicago: American School of Home Economics.
640.54 Hughes, Dora M. Thrift in the household. Lothrop.
640.56 Leeds. The household budget.
648.2 MacLeod, Sarah J. The housekeeper's handbook of cleaning. Harper, 1915.
640.68 Matthews, M. L. Elementary home economics. Little, 1921.
640.67 Streeter, Bertha. Home making simplified. Harper, 1922.
640.58 Taber, C. W., *and others.* The business of the household. Lippincott, 1922.
640.65 Van Rensselaer, Martha, *and others.* A manual of home making. Macmillan, 1919.

INDUSTRY

331.153 Jackson, Henry E. Robinson Crusoe, social engineer. Dutton, 1922.

331.154 Robertson, Dennis H. The control of industry. Harcourt, 1923.

330.212 Tawney, Richard H. The acquisitive society. Harcourt, 1920.

604.6 Trade foundations based on producing industries; a prevocational text book. Indianapolis: Guy M. Jones, 1919.

609.20 Twombly, Frances D., and John C. Dana. The romance of labor. Macmillan, 1916.

609.21 Veblen, Thorstein. The instinct of workmanship and the state of the industrial arts. Huebsch, 1914.

600.18 Williams, Archibald. The romance of modern mechanism. Lippincott, 1906.

680.6 Winslow, Leon L. Elementary industrial arts. Macmillan, 1922.

12-1:30 p.m.——LUNCH

643.5 Burrell, Caroline F. Gala-day luncheons. Dodd, 1901.

642.5 Chambers, M. D. Breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners. Boston Cooking School, 1920.

641.87 DeLoup, Maximilian. The American salad book. Doubleday.

641.82 Hill, Janet M. Cooking for two. Little, 1909.

641.42 —— Salads, sandwiches and chafing-dish dainties. Little, 1914.

641.94 Larned, Linda H. One-hundred salads. Scribner, 1914.

641.160 Murphy, Bessie R., *comp.* Salads and salad dressings. Rand, 1920.

641.2 Harland, Marion, *pseud.* Breakfast, luncheon and tea. Scribner, 1908 (?).

1:30-5 p.m.——BUSINESS—CLUBS—SOCIETY

BUSINESS

174.98 Babson, Roger W. Making good in business. Revell, 1921.

658.164 Bexell, John A. First lessons in business. Lippincott, 1919.

658.252 Clapp, John M. Talking business. Ronald, 1920.

658.249 Duncan, Carson S. Commercial Research: an outline of working principles. Macmillan, 1919.

658.284 Edie, Lionel D., *ed.* The stabilization of business. Macmillan, 1923.

658.219 Gilman, Stephen. Graphic charts for the business man. La Salle Extension Univ., 1917.

658.251 Gowin, Enoch B. Developing executive ability. Ronald, 1919.

658.192 —— The selection and training of the business executive. Macmillan, 1918.

658.272 International Correspondence Schools. The business man's handbook; 3d ed. 1920.

658.265 Kelly, Fred C. Human nature in business. Putnam, 1920.

150.151 Münsterberg, Hugo. Business psychology. La Salle Extension Univ., 1915.

658.205 Purinton, Edward E. Personal efficiency in business. McBride, 1919.

311.6 Secrist, Horace. Statistics in business. McGraw, 1920.

658.211 Teller, William P. A first book in business methods. Rand, 1915.

658.235 Twyford, Harry B. Purchasing. Van Nostrand, 1915.

CLUBS

3743.3 Burrell, Caroline F. Woman's club work and programs. Estes, 1913.

396.12 Miller. Woman's club: a practical guide and hand-book.

3743.2 Roberts, Kate L. The club woman's handy book of programs and club management. Funk, 1914.

3743.4 Wood, Mary I. The history of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs for the first twenty-two years of its organization. New York: The Federation, 1912.

SOCIETY ETIQUETTE

177.75 Bailey, M. E. The value of good manners. Doubleday, 1922.

177.78 Braddy, Nella. The book of business etiquette. Doubleday, 1922.

177.72 Eichler, L. Book of etiquette. Doubleday, 1922.

177.70 Hardy, Edward J. How to be happy though civil. Scribner, 1909.

177.74 Holt, Emily. Encyclopaedia of etiquette. Doubleday, 1921.

177.15 McAllister, Ward. Society as I have found it. Cassell, 1890.

177.79 Post, Emily. Etiquette in society, business, in politics and at home. Funk, 1922.

177.76 Starrett, Helen E. The charm of fine manners. Lippincott, 1920.

5-6 p.m.——GARDENING

635.70 Bolte, J. Willard. The back yard farmer. Forbes, 1914.

635.89 Davis, Kary C. Horticulture. Lippincott, 1919.

635.84 ——. School and home gardening. Lippincott, 1918.

635.95 De La Mare, Alpheus T., *ed.* Garden guide. Author, 1920.

716.83 Duncan, Frances. The joyous art of gardening. Scribner, 1917.

635.92 Finck, Henry T. Gardening with brains. Harper, 1922.

630.103 Goff, Emmett S. Principles of plant culture. Macmillan, 1916.

716.80 King, Mrs. Francis. The little garden. Atlantic, 1921.

716.46 ——. The well considered garden. Scribner, 1922.

716.89 ——. Variety in the little garden. Atlantic, 1923.

635.78 Rockwell, Frederick F. Around the year in the garden. Macmillan, 1917.

716.88 ——. Gardening under glass. Doubleday, 1923.

716.39 Rogers, W. F. Garden planning. Doubleday, 1911.

635.94 Smythe, W. City homes on country lanes. Macmillan, 1921.

795.20 Work, Milton C. Auction developments. Houghton, 1913.

795.23 ——. Auction methods up-to-date. Winston, 1920.

795.19 ——. Auction of to-day. Houghton, 1913.

(To be concluded)

A Survey of Library Facts

THE reign of Charles the Second is not always thought of as being interesting from a scientific point of view and yet in that reign was established the Royal Society, one of the outstanding learned societies of the world. One of the first scientific questions put to the Royal Society, by the king himself, it is said, was "Why, when a live fish is added to a pail of water does not the pail weigh more than before?" Several learned answers were given, until finally it occurred to somebody to try the experiment and of course it was found the combination weighed more by exactly the weight of the fish.

That is an example of the way people go on, caring nothing for facts but going on assumptions. And some of us are doing that today. We find all kinds of assumptions made—things people have read, have been told about—and the occasions are very few where we go to work to find out what the facts are. Yet you cannot do anything properly unless you do know the facts.

Possibly because I have had some little training in scientific research, it has always seemed to me that we librarians were constantly doing this sort of thing. We have gone to work without knowing just what the facts are. We know about our own libraries, but not about libraries in general. There are thousands and thousands of trivial facts that one would think everyone would know of, and yet we do not. For instance, take the statistics that are published today by the A. L. A., and which most of us regard as the law and the gospel,—such as the circulation of a library. Nobody knows whether renewals are counted in the circulation. Nobody knows which libraries count renewals and which do not, yet we could find out by asking them. We do count them in St. Louis; many others do not. When we get thru the Survey perhaps we will know definitely about the practice in different libraries. It is perfectly simple to find out—but there are so many thousands of libraries that it doesn't pay one person to attempt to find out. That is the reason for the Survey; to find out these things.

I have had this idea in mind for a great many years, and when the President of the A. L. A. about four years ago, appointed a committee to see about making a survey, he made me chairman. Shortly after the committee was appointed, the Survey was included as an item of the Enlarged Program. When the whole program was not financed this was one of the items that fell by the wayside, and it then became necessary for the committee to decide whether to give up or try to make the Survey without any money. So thoroly convinced was the committee of its need, that we decided to go ahead, as far as we could and as fast as we could. In the course of three years we made some progress and finally obtained a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The Corporation, of course, is not operating the Survey; it is simply placing at our disposal a certain amount of money for the purpose, making not the slightest suggestion as to how the Survey should be made or about the items to be included in it.

The best way to make a survey would be to appoint a large number of investigators to go thru the country, make personal observations and ask questions. Several years ago a librarian in whom I have great confidence said to me: "This committee of yours is very interesting, but whatever you do, be sure not to believe anything that any library says about itself." Of course by issuing a questionnaire we are doing exactly what this librarian warned against. It is not the best way to do it, but we have no choice. To send an army of investigators personally to observe and question would be very expnsive indeed. It is absolutely necessary to depend on what librarians will tell us, if they are willing to do so. Before the money had been given us we had assembled a very large questionnaire

covering everything we wanted to know—roughly speaking, four thousand questions. This mass of questions had been checked and gone over carefully, and we turned this undigested mass of material over to our director and staff, who have it very nearly ready to go out.

Some of you have received correspondence with regard to another questionnaire. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the first item that went out is radically different from the rest of the investigation. Just as we were about to start in on our work we received word that the Institute of Government Research at Washington expected to carry on an investigation into library personnel, etc., and the question was raised whether it would not be well for us to co-operate with that survey. There were two opinions. The A. L. A., instead of turning the matter over to our committee, saw fit to appoint a second committee to work with Washington on that library personnel work, and made me chairman of that committee also. The second committee has worked with our Survey Committee, and we decided that it was unwise for an investigation of this kind to be made without our co-operation. The Washington people have now taken charge of it, under close consultation with us; and Mr. Fred Telford is at the head of their executive staff. His survey is an intensive one of a selected number of libraries, chosen so as to cover every kind of library in the United States. Those who have received this first questionnaire, if they haven't examined it carefully, will perhaps think that the whole survey is to be conducted on this plan, but the larger survey is entirely separate and distinct from the partial one. Of this latter, we have on the whole been very much gratified with the offers of assistance so far received. The questionnaires have not gone out formally, but specimens have been sent out, and the answers are very gratifying.

If any library thinks it cannot co-operate, we will simply substitute for this library another of the same type. Of course, we select the libraries which we consider representative.

It seems to me that by far the easiest thing for a librarian to do with the large questionnaire is to pass it out to different members of the staff and let them work on it. The work will take some time, but will be worth it. If he does not want to do this, we will send someone to see him, if it is feasible. We must have, of course, the principal libraries of the United States to get a good collection of information. We are not asking for opinions; for this is a survey of facts. We want to know only what is taking place; what the librarian does, and what his library is.

When we get in our thousands of answers, then we are going to work to digest them and make what we think will be a useful report for the members of the A. L. A. We are not going to issue simply a volume of statistics. If we find it necessary to publish anything in numerical form, we will put the numerical part in a separate volume, and all the volumes can be easily handled and easily read—something like the publications of the Cleveland Survey. We will publish as many as our funds will allow.

I do not know what kind of information is most interesting to you. The Director of the Survey is not here.* The way in which he has gone into the problem has been a great source of gratification to me and to the members of the committee. We have been very anxious to get all the suggestions we could get from members of the A. L. A., and that has been the disappointing part. We have had very few; I suppose they would be numbered by dozens rather than by thousands, as they should be. It must be evident to everybody that in the last analysis this survey must be made by the individual members of the A. L. A. We must depend on them to get the data. In some cases we may find it necessary to send people out, but we haven't the money or the personnel to do that as a whole, and we must rely on librarians of the United States to give us the data they alone can furnish.

It seems unnecessary for me to enter into any defence of the taking of a survey. The Association has decided to do it, appointed a committee to do it, and the committee has the money with which to do it—that is all there is about it.

There is only one way to get a man to do a thing, and that is to get him to want to do it: but there are several ways to get him to want to do it. One way is to place before him an alternative so disagreeable that he would rather do it than take the alternative. Another way is to attach to the thing something so very desirable that altho the person does not care about the thing itself he does care for what is attached to it. That is the plan of reward—the offering of a prize. The best way, however, is to so interest the person in the thing itself, or in its results, that he will do it because he likes to do it and wants to get the result it is going to bring. That is what we hope the librarians will do with this survey. We hope they will be so interested, and so satisfied that the result is going to be worth-while, that they will help us.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

* This is the substance of a talk to the American Library Institute at Lake Placid, September 26, 1924.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH NOVEMBER 15, 1924

WHEN America plumes itself on what it does for the foreign-born, what the foreign-born have done for America should not be forgotten, note *exempli gratia* the names of Edward Bok, tho the Bokization of America has suffered somewhat of a reaction, Professor Michael Pupin as a leader in scientific development, and of Lu Gim Gong, the Chinese immigrant who, Burbanking before Burbank, has added millions of dollars to the value of Florida's citrus crops. It is a good investment that American librarians are making for America in giving the foreign-born their first opportunity for American development. Those elder immigrants who can read are often surprised and flattered by finding books in their own language on library shelves, and many a youth has for the first time read in an American library the classics of his own native literature. It is a good thing thus to make the newcomers feel at home and to inspire them with the thought that to be a good American does not mean to break with the traditions and literature of the birthland. But the need of books which will at once inspire and inform elders and youngsters in the spirit of America has not yet been met with an adequate supply. Such works as Edward Eggleston's histories, written some years ago, as Professor J. E. Le Rossignol's "Economics for Everyman" and the publications of Mr. Carr's Immigrant Publication Society, whose activities have unfortunately been restricted in recent years, are in point, but there should be more and many more—and here is a grand opportunity for our publishers. Nevertheless the library lists prepared for the use of those of different nationalities are often a surprise in the opportunities for reading which they open for the foreign-born.

IT is not only with the glad hand but with character that the foreign-born should be welcomed to our libraries, and the choice of library assistants who are to deal with these newcomer clients demands on the spiritual side no less careful consideration than in the case of children's librarians. The human tool must be fit for the humanizing work. A sympathetic and gracious personality is a *sine qua non*, but in addition to this there should be an intellectual sympathy arising from an appreciative knowledge of the great men of other lands who represent the home ideals, as well as the great Americans who figure as our own exemplars. Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Wilson are names to conjure with, and so are Columbus, Dante, Mazzini, Huss, Kossuth, Kosciuszko, Breshkovsky and scores of others, while many of the heroes of our Revolution as Lafayette, Steuben and De Kalb, make a link between the home land from which they came and the new land to which they gave their help. In a word, the truism that education consists in good part of the study of great men has nowhere more significant application than in this problem before present-day American librarians. A first duty of the library assistant who deals with the foreign-born should thus be to learn partly from the immigrants themselves and partly from the books on the shelves who are the people and also what are the traditions and the classics of the country of their origin, and give to these close and sympathetic study.

THE opportunity of the librarian dealing with the immigrant offers a possibility of service comparable with that before the children's librarian and capable of more immediate realization. The children's librarian is making the future; the other is making the most of the present. The immediate need of our time in the new international relations, which the League of Nations centers and typifies, is a mutual relationship of the people of all countries in which the best features of each nation shall be brought into the most effective service for the world at large. America, while the melting pot of nationalities, in Zangwill's phrase, should not attempt to fuse the immigrants into American life by melting away their national individualities, but rather to encourage these as important factors both in national and international relations. This thought has indeed been much emphasized in the dealing of librarians with this important subject, and too much emphasis cannot be placed upon it.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

NORTHERN MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Northern Maine Library Association held its annual session at Presque Isle, October 16 and 17, in close conjunction with the Aroostook County Teachers' meeting. For the first time in the educational history of the state, a strong speaker on library topics was placed on the program of a teachers' meeting. The Association is to be congratulated that Miss Adeline B. Zachert, state director of school libraries in Pennsylvania, and so well and favorably known in the library world, could be present and bring to us her messages of practical help and inspiration. Her round table session on library service, her talk to young people in the evening on the subject, "The Book and its Message," her suggestions to teachers as to methods of guiding the reading of children, were filled with helpful ideas which will stimulate to thought and work.

Her address before the general assembly of 650 teachers, school officers, librarians, and citizens was on the subject "Need of School Libraries." She made clear to her hearers that the present good of the child, and of the adult citizen that he is to become, demands that he be given an adequate knowledge of library tools in order to vitalize his thinking, lead to self-dependence, and to a greater power of initiative in later life. The scientific laboratory is no more important in education than is the "book laboratory." Miss Zachert emphasized the fact that library instruction in the schools is a very vital element in education.

Theresa C. Stuart, head of the Library Extension Bureau in Maine, and president of the Maine Library Association for 1924-1925, was also present at the meeting, and added much to the interest and helpfulness by her round table discussions and general conferences.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Ardelle M. Tozier, librarian of the Aroostook State Normal School; vice-president, Mrs. Kate Estes, Fort Fairfield; secretary-treasurer, Anna Barnes, Houlton.

ARDELLE M. TOZIER, *President.*

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Rhode Island Library Association, in co-operation with the State Division of Library Service, had its fall sessions in conjunction with the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, October 30 and 31. The meetings were held in the library of the Commercial High School, which was made doubly attractive by an entrancing collection of books, selected and arranged by Alice I. Hazeltine, Supervisor of Young People's Reading, of the Providence Public Library.

Mrs. A. W. Congdon, library visitor of the state commission, presided at the first meeting, the key note of which was, "The Library and the School." Miss Hazeltine read a paper on this subject. The second speaker waas H. H. B. Meyer, president of the A. L. A., who spoke on adult education, tracing its development on the continent and in England and carefully explaining the position in which the American library finds itself today.

F. K. W. Drury, president of the Rhode Island Library Association, presided at the second session, introducing Adele C. Martin, librarian of the Westerly Public Library, whose subject was "The Negro and the Public Library." Drawing from a full and varied experience in the South and in the "black belt" of New York City, Miss Martin made problems which are not ours in New England, seem much to be desired.

The second name on the program was that of Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. A wise programmaker placed Miss Hall where her remarks would sum up and clinch the points made thruout the whole convention. Her topic, "The Library in the High School and its Relation to the School and the Local Library," brought another angle and different lights upon the very points to which Miss Hazeltine had directed our attention, that is, the pupil and the book, the interest and joy of reading, and the use of reference material in the development of a better citizenry.

EDNA THAYER, *Recording Secretary.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

IN Columbus, October 7-9, was held the thirtieth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association. An attendance of 265, commodious and pleasant quarters for meetings and exhibits and sessions full of interest and practical suggestions all combined to make this a most successful and pleasurable meeting.

Adult Education was the leading subject of discussion. Luther L. Dickerson, director of Adult Education for the A. L. A., gave a most happy introduction to the subject in his address Tuesday evening. He said that the present need and desire for education was a challenge to

the libraries and that this challenge was an opportunity as well as a responsibility. That the library could respond to the call for service was shown by the work done during the war. The education of the past century is not adequate for this age of manufacture and science. The time will come when adult education will meet the need of every man and woman in the state and the library will be the most important agency. The task is too big for any individual library; all must work together.

The Wednesday morning session was given over to further discussion of adult education. Mr. Stauffer, of Mt. Union College library, spoke on the home library as a basis of adult education and a means of instilling the love of books. He emphasized the responsibility of the public library in influencing people to buy books for themselves. Mr. Stauffer had compiled a list of books for the home library, printed copies of which were distributed. Every one was asked to vote for seventy-five of the books listed. The result of the vote is to be published and will no doubt be of interest to many.

Group meetings occupied the afternoon session. The catalogers of Ohio Valley and Western Reserve groups held a meeting with Bertha M. Schneider, Ohio State University, chairman. Cataloging in high school libraries, county libraries and special libraries was discussed. Library publicity was the subject of a live and interesting meeting presided over by Miss Tarr, of Youngstown. The school libraries round table was held in the attractive library of the new Central High School. The service of the school library was discussed by both librarians and teachers. The small libraries meeting was the most popular of the sectional meetings. Even those of the larger libraries crowded in. How best to serve the community, what books to buy and when and how to bind these same books were some of the interesting questions discussed. Of like interest and practical help were the other meetings, Larger Libraries Round Table, Children's Librarians Round Table and the College and Reference Section.

At the closing session the report of Herbert Hirshberg, state librarian, was of interest to all. The splendid work of the state library was shown by the reported progress of the library work of the state. New libraries and the standard of service raised were some of the aims accomplished.

The Association dinner Thursday evening was the usual delightful occasion. At this time the winners of awards for exceptional work done in the smaller libraries of the state were introduced. They were: Mrs. B. C. Porter, Kinsman; Abbie O. Tolles, Burton; Mrs. M. Belle Gilmore, Camden; Ora Sheffield, Napoleon; Julia Struble, Bryan; Mary Wilder, Circleville. These librarians were guests of the Association during the meeting. A fitting climax and close to the meeting of the Association was the address by Professor Richard Burton, University of Minnesota, on tendencies in current fiction.

The following officers were elected: Anna M. Tarr, Youngstown, president; Helen Keeler, Cleveland Heights, Florence Hulings, Massillon, Ora Sheffield, Napoleon, vice-presidents; Bertha Schneider, Columbus, secretary; Marie A. Newberry, Toledo, treasurer.

LIBRARY CLUB OF CLEVELAND

THE Library Club of Cleveland and vicinity held its first meeting of the season October 28 at the Lakewood Public Library, of which Roena Ingham is librarian. Judge Willis Vickery, a member of the board of trustees of the Lakewood Library, and a distinguished collector of Shakespeariana, talked on the subject, "Library-Making: Experiences of a Book Collector," and illustrated his talk with a display of many of the most precious treasures from his own private library, including a first folio Shakespeare, a first folio Chaucer, the Kelmscott Press Chaucer, and many other volumes noted for their rarity or association.

The members and friends who were present felt that this meeting opened the new year for the club most auspiciously. Pauline Riech, librarian of the Carnegie West Branch, Cleveland Public Library, is president.

ALTA B. CLAFLIN, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Michigan State Library Association held its thirty-fourth annual session at the Hoyt Public Library in Saginaw, October 15-17, with a registered attendance of 200, including visitors at the two evening sessions. The uniformly large attendance at all the sessions proved the attractivenesss of the program planned by President Harold L. Wheeler, of Muskegon, and J. S. Cleavinger, librarian of the Saginaw libraries.

The Committee on Certification reported the results of a survey of the personnel of ninety-three public and school libraries which showed the necessity for the immediate establishment of some standards for library service in the state. This committee will make a similar survey this year of the college, normal and other special libraries, and report at the next meeting their recommendations based on the completed survey. The Legislative Committee

asked support for a definite legislative program it will place before the approaching Legislature, including provision for an adequate county library law and for a codification of existing library laws of the state.

In a brief speech, the new State Librarian, Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, reported that in the ten months of her administration an extension department had been established with trained personnel, that state loans of books and pictures had greatly increased and much publicity work had been done at various county fairs and other meetings. She asked co-operation from the Association in winning support for the increased budget she will ask of the next legislature to be spent in furthering extension work and on salary increases to enable the state library to attract and hold high-grade assistants.

At the evening session in the new Chamber of Commerce auditorium, W. W. Bishop, of the University of Michigan library, gave an interesting account of some of the Italian libraries in which he has been doing research work the past few months; and Luther L. Dickerson presented the A. L. A. Program for Adult Education, with a plea for a united effort by all libraries to seize this opportunity to uplift the standards of intelligence and usefulness of their communities.

Four short papers by Association members filled Thursday morning. In "Measuring Sticks," Adah Shelley, Pontiac, enumerated various tests of a library's efficiency and applied them to her own library, pointing out the direct relation between adequate budget and effective service and the impossibility of measuring mathematically the factor of personality in applying standards to personnel. Reo Williamson, of the Flint High School Library, spoke on developing assistants, from the assistant's point of view.

In discussing the "Village Library's Opportunity," Elizabeth Briggs of Royal Oak asserted that its possibilities were as great as those of the larger library if the librarian would take advantage of her intimate knowledge of her community. Mrs. Florence L. Born's paper on problems of discipline will be printed in a later number.

In accordance with a recent constitutional amendment the Association bestowed its first honorary membership on W. L. Clements of Bay City, regent of the University of Michigan, in recognition of his presentation to the University of his wonderful collection of Americana and of the beautiful building in which it is housed. Mr. Clements then told the Association of the origin and growth of this collection and described some of its most valuable items. Prof. C. S. Larzerlere of the Mt. Pleasant Normal School reviewed the available books on Michigan history and bewailed the lack at present of reliable works dealing with the industrial period since the Civil War. Ward Macauley of Detroit discussed "Some Modern Aspects of Fiction" as seen by a bookseller of many years' experience.

An entertaining evening session was begun by a dinner at the Canoe Club, followed by a program of music by members of the Saginaw staff and ending with an original skit written and presented by the staff of the University of Michigan library entitled "Alice in Library-Land," which parodied the annual personally-conducted tour of Freshmen thru the library.

On Friday morning Mary Wilkinson of Muskegon told of her experiences while teaching in the Paris Library School, and the eagerness and earnestness with which the French are working to establish an adequate library system thruout the countrry.

Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids explained the forthcoming A. L. A. Library Survey and the accompanying personnel survey and pleaded for prompt, full and conscientious answers to their questionnaires. Mr. Cleavinger exhibited and explained various slides chosen from the two sets of Keystone views on library work.

Officers elected: President, Louis J. Bailey, Flint; first vice-president, Gail Curtis, State Library, Lansing; second vice-president, Samuel W. McAllister, Ann Arbor; secretary, Isabel Ballou, Bay City; treasurer, Frances Berry, Detroit.

ELIZABETH C. RONAN, *Secretary.*

TWIN CITY CATALOGERS

A SPECIAL sectional meeting was held by the Twin City Catalogers' Round Table of Minneapolis and St. Paul, on Sepetmber 24, at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association. Preceding the afternoon meeting a catalogers' luncheon was held at Chateau Inn on the campus, at which Miss Starr, of the James J. Hill reference library, spoke of her visit this summer to the old bookshops and famous libraries of England, particularly the Bodleian. Miss Hutchinson, of Minneapolis, gave a report on the library summer school course held at the University of Minnesota in 1924, and Miss Humiston, new head cataloger of the University of Minnesota Historical Society, humorously gave some impressions of the West upon her, an Easterner.

At the afternoon section meeting, Mrs. Jennings, as chairman, presided. Miss Goss, head cataloger of the University of Minnesota li-

brary, told interestingly of moving the catal from the old University library to the magnificent new building just completed. One old catalog composed of seven hundred and sixty drawers was moved into a new catalog case of 1380 drawers by eight people in forty-eight hours, which was considered quite a feat.

Miss Moon, of St. Paul, official representative of the Twin City Catalogers' Round Table at the A. L. A., gave a report of the Catalog Section meetings. Miss Carruthers, of St. Paul, reported on the College and Reference Section, Miss Abbott, of Minneapolis, on the Music Round Table, and Miss Penfield, of the Minnesota Historical Society, on the Public Document Round Table.

Ruth Rosholt, of Minneapolis, spoke on "A Day in the Catalog Department." She presented a chart showing the routing of the books in the Catalog Department of the Minneapolis Public Library, and then read reports of different members of the department reviewing their different jobs for one day, showing the variety of work passing across each desk. Several questions followed this paper.

Miss Arms, classifier of the University of Minnesota library, read a paper on classification changes and expansions, particularly in the Dewey system, in the 11th or latest edition, now numbering 10,000 entries. She also mentioned some of the special schemes used in the University library, as in psychology, literature, etc.

The group will meet again in about three months.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE North Dakota Library Association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Minot, October 8 and 9. The State Federation of Women's Clubs was in session at the same time. Many of the libraries of the state were started by women's clubs and in many cases are still entirely supported by them. This has brought about a close interest between the two organizations.

The meeting was called to order by President Inga Rynning. The roll call was responded to by a book review of night-letter length. The result was a very much worthwhile list of titles. Lilian Mirick, State School of Science, Wahpeton, spoke on Roosevelt Publicity Week, in which she emphasized the part the libraries should take in giving out information in regard to the Bad Lands, which is proposed as a Roosevelt National Memorial Park. The talk of Clara F. Baldwin, director of Library Division of the Minnesota Department of Education, on hospital library service, was greatly enjoyed. Miss Baldwin gave briefly the historical background of hospital sesrvice, bringing it up to the present time with her own acquaintance of work done in the St. Paul and Sioux City Hospitals. For the first time a training course in hospital library service is being offered at the University of Minnesota.

At the joint session with the State Federation of Women's Clubs two library problems were discussed. Clara Baldwin spoke on library trusteeship, urging the trustees who represent their community's relationship to the library, "to reach out to all elements in the community." Lillian E. Cook, director of the North Dakota Library Commission, interpreted the state library laws. The two addresses of the afternoon were given by Minnie Nielson, State Superintendent of Schools, and Governor Nestos. Miss Nielson's address was on Education of 1924, and Governor Nestos on the resources of North Dakota.

On Thursday morning library problems were continued. Miss Cook explained the meaning of technical library terms, and Clara Baldwin, of the North Dakota Library Commission, gave a very helpful mending demonstration. This was followed by a picture film on library publicity sent thru the courtesy of the Keystone View Company. Hazel Nielson, Bismarck, reported on the Illiteracy Conference. Miss Nielson emphasized adult education and the part the library should take in furthering this movement. Mrs. Florence Davis, Bismarck, followed this report by a discussion of the problem for local application.

Mrs. Grant Hager gave a splendid talk on her trip to South America. Clara A. Richards spoke on inspirational books, leaving each with a deep sense of the need of such reading and the many fine books to read. Mrs. Stenshoel, Van Hook, gave a good practical illustration of library service in the small community when she told of the library and its work in her own home community. Cora A. Rawlins, State Normal School, Minot, closed the session with a talk on "School Age Reading." The inspiration of good books was again felt as Miss Rawlins spoke from her rich experience in choosing reading for boys and girls.

Officers for the next year: President, Mrs. Jessie C. Searing, Wahpeton; vice-president, Mrs. W. O. Joos, Wimbledon; secretary-treasurer, Miss Nora Brown, Leeds.

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FROM October 9 to 11 the sixteenth annual meeting of the Montana State Library Association was held at the beautiful city of Missoula. Here are located, not only the city

library, but the county library under the supervision of Ruth Worden, the university library, with Gertrude Buckhous as head librarian, and the library of the United States Forest Reserve, with Eve Ammen as librarian.

Committee reports showed that the Granville Stuart Memoirs are now in the hands of the publishers and should be ready for delivery in December. Much interest has centered in these memoirs as they will give to the public much of the early history of the state not hitherto published. The legislative committee recommended the following qualifications for a county librarian: "A county librarian should be the graduate of a library school, or head of a library of not less than 5,000 volumes for five years, or have had full time responsible position in a library of not less than 10,000 volumes for three years." The committee will endeavor to have legislative action taken on this report.

Interesting and enlightening papers were given by Vera Snook, of the Lincoln County Library located at Libby, on county library problems; by Lucia Merrilees, of the English department, University of Montana, on the library and the school; and by Miss Ammen on special libraries.

Dr. C. H. Clapp, president of the University of Montana, in an address emphasizing the making of library resources available, and the stimulation aroused by attractive surroundings. A comprehensive history of western Montana was given by J. H. T. Ryman, of the board of trustees. Mr. Ryman gave the Indian origin of a number of local names and told many interesting incidents of the early history of the state.

A book symposium in which Anne Donovan, of Kalispell, spoke on the best non-fiction, Florence Lewis, of Livingston, gave a list of interesting fiction, and Alberta Stone, of Missoula, enumerated some of the best children's books and gave an example of story telling, was an interesting feature. The round table on technical problems, conducted by Elizabeth Forest, of Montana State College at Bozeman, brought out many practical suggestions.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Clara Main, of Lewistown, president; Ida Sternfels, of Butte, vice-president; Anne G. Donovan, of Kalispell, secretary; and Esther Leiser, of Missoula, treasurer. The next place of meeting is Libby, Montana, October 8-10, 1925. CLARA M. MAIN, *Secretary.*

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ASHEVILLE, N. C., was the scene of the third biennial conference of the Southeastern Library Association, October 16-18. The unique Grove Park Inn, "the finest resort hotel in America," and the North Carolina mountains in their perfection of autumn coloring gave a delightful setting to the conference. Representatives from all nine member states were present, bringing the total attendance to 130. Two general sessions and a series of group conferences made up the program.

Adult education was the topic of the first general session, discussed by Eduard Lindeman, of the New York School of Social Work, and by A. L. A. President H. H. B. Meyer. Dr. Learned's book on the American public library and the diffusion of knowledge was reviewed by Miss Flexner of Louisville, at the second general session, followed by a careful and detailed study by Tommie Dora Barker of Atlanta, of the social and economic background for library development in the South. She showed how the poverty following the Civil War, the sparseness of population, the economic burden of carrying two school systems for the negroes and the whites, the farm tenancy system, and the conservatism due to an agricultural rather than an industrial population have all held back library development, since the establishing of public libraries must wait until the physical needs of a people are satisfied and until a general elementary education is assured.

Around the general theme "Building up a Reading Public" discussions were held at the public libraries section meeting with talks on service to business men by Fannie Cox, head of the lending department, Atlanta; service to country people, by Louise Smith, Fitzgerald, Ga.; to industrial groups, by Nelle Barmore, head of extension work, Greenville, S. C.; and building for the future by Mary Foster, head of the children's department, Birmingham. At the rural libraries section meeting, conducted by Margaret Jones, of the Virginia State Library, Beverly Wheatcroft, secretary of the Georgia Library Commission, discussed a library building for a country town, and Lillian Griggs, secretary of the North Carolina commission, described county work in North Carolina. The chief speakers at the Children's and School Librarians' Section were Louise Seaman, of the Macmillan Company, and Miss Breed, children's librarian of the Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh, whose talk on Children's Book Week appeared in our last number. The discussion was under the leadership of Miss Lucas, head of the children's department at Atlanta. Joseph Marron, of Jacksonville, conducted a trustees' round table.

The college section with Charles Stone, of the Peabody College for Teachers, chairman, altho scheduled for but one meeting seemed to be in more or less continuous session. At the

officially scheduled meeting on Friday morning Charles B. Shaw, librarian of the North Carolina College for Women, presented a paper on the librarian as a promoter of good reading among students, emphasizing the part that the library should play in the student's reading program and giving practical suggestions for bringing the book and the student together. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia, read a brief and witty paper on co-operation between the library and the faculty. He viewed the whole subject thru rose-colored glasses which gave a slightly distorted tho humorous slant on the situation. Whitman Davis, librarian of the Mississippi A. M. College, presented the subject of the division of the book fund, taking up the factors which enter into the division and quoting data on the percentages to be allotted.

J. R. Gulledge, librarian of the North Carolina A. & E. College, championed the use of the Library of Congress classification as opposed to the Dewey Decimal in college libraries of less than 100,000 volumes. His arguments were well backed by statistics and left a few convinced as to the wisdom of starting a college library under the L. C. system, but the many remained unconvinced of the necessity and wisdom of changing from the D. C. Mr. Meyer spoke briefly on the L. C. classification, explaining and clarifying certain points with regard to it.

It was voted by the section to continue the meeting on Saturday morning, and at that time Louis R. Wilson discussed some of the facilities for publishing and disseminating books and journals in the South. The statistics and information given showed plainly the need for some constructive work to be done here.

The book dinner, always a feature of these S. E. meetings, was presided over by Lloyd W. Josselyn of Birmingham. Book reviews were given by Nora Crimmins, of Chattanooga, Charlotte Templeton, of Greenville, S. C., Mr. Josselyn, Miss Barmore and Mr. Marron. Followed one of the most delightful features of this conference, an address on literature and life by Edwin Björkman, well-known author and critic. On the last afternoon of the conference, the visitors were taken on an automobile ride thru the Biltmore estate and around Asheville, and Mr. Seeley, who operates the Grove Park Inn and the Biltmore industries, in taking leave of the delegates, presented each with a suit length of beautiful Biltmore homespun.

Exhibits were advantageously arranged in the big foyer. Exhibitors were: Doubleday, Page & Co., book publishers; Gaylord Brothers, library supplies; H. R. Huntting Co., reinforced books; Library Bureau, library supplies, book stacks and equipment; National Association of Publishers; Macmillan Co., publishers; National Library Bindery of Springfield, Cleveland and Atlanta; Library Book House, reinforced books; Stokes Co., publishers; H. W. Wilson Co., publishers and indexers; Universal Publishing Syndicate. There were also small exhibits from the Chattanooga, Knoxville, Tampa, Florida, Greenville S. C., Savannah and Birmingham Public Libraries, the Carnegie Library School Atlanta, the Keystone View Co. and the American Library Association.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, of the University of N. C.; vice-chairman, Margaret Jones, State Library of Virginia; secretary-treasurer, Nora Crimmins, Chattanooga.

CHICAGO CATALOGERS

MR. W. L. RICHARDSON, of Ginn and Co., spoke on the catalog from the viewpoint of the outsider at the meeting of the Chicago Regional Group of Catalogers on October 27th. In accordance with his view as a user of catalogs, the library should have the appearance of inviting people to come and help themselves by having readily accessible catalogs with an easily understood arrangement, making books available as quickly as possible—all in the endeavor "to feed the human spirit." In addition, there were reports of the meetings of the A. L. A. Catalog Section at Saratoga Springs by Miss Lamb and Mr. Childs, the former emphasizing especially the round table on selective cataloging. Also, there was mentioned the plan for an informal conference of catalogers at the A. L. A. Mid-Winter Meeting.

J. B. CHILDS, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

COMMITTEES of the A. L. A. have been appointed with chairmen as follows: Affiliation of Chapters with the A. L. A., Edward D. Tweedell, John Crerar Library, Chicago; A. L. A. Headquarters Building, Mr. Tweedell; Bibliography, Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University Library; Board of Education for Librarianship, Harrison W. Craver, Engineering Societies Library, New York; Bookbinding, Mary E. Wheelock, Cleveland (O.) Public Library; Book Buying, M. Llewellyn Raney, Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore; Books for Foreign Countries, Harry M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library; Cataloging, Margaret Mann, Engineering Societies Library, New York; Civil Service Relations, George F. Bowerman, Washington (D. C.) Public

Library; Classification of Library Personnel, Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library; Commission on the Library and Adult Education, Judson T. Jennings, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library; Committee on Committees, C. B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission; Constitution and By-Laws, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library; Council Program, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress; Decimal Classification, Clement W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago; Editorial Committee. George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago; Elections, William Teal, Cicero (Ill.) Public Library; Evans Bibliography, Theodore W. Koch, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill; Federal and State Relations, Louis J. Bailey, Flint (Mich.) Public Library; Fiftieth Anniversary, Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library; Finance, Mr. Roden; Institutional Libraries, Julia A. Robinson, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines; International Relations, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Legislation, William F. Yust, Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library; Library Administration, Franklin F. Hopper, New York Public Library; Library Co-operation with Hispanic Peoples, Peter H. Goldsmith, New York City; Library Revenues, Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library; Library Survey, Arthur E. Bostwick; Manual of Historical Literature, Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; Nominating Committee Judson T. Jennings; Oberly Memorial Fund, Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library; Political Appointments, Ora L. Wildermuth, Gary, Ind.; Program, H. H. B. Meyer; Public Documents, Carl Vitz, Toledo (O.) Public Library; Publicity, Nathan R. Levin, Chicago Public Library; Recruiting, Bessie Sergeant Smith, Cleveland (O.) Public Library; Relations Between Libraries and Moving Pictures, Lloyd W. Josselyn, Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library; Reprints and Inexpensive Editions, Louise Prouty, Cleveland (O.) Public Library; Resources of American Libraries, James Thayer Gerould, Princeton University; Sabin Bibliography, Edwin H. Anderson, New York Public Library; Salaries, Charles H. Compton, St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library; Schemes of Library Service, Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Travel, F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis st., Boston, Mass.; Union List of Periodicals, Harry M. Lydenberg; Ventilation and Lighting of Library Buildings, Samuel H. Ranck; War Service Activities, H. H. B. Meyer; Ways and Means, Clement W. Andrews; Work With the Blind, Lucille A. Goldthwaite, New York Public Library; Work with the Foreign Born, Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AT GLASGOW

(From a Correspondent)

IT has been the good fortune of the British Library Association, in recent years, to visit several of the largest cities of the kingdom and to inspect well organised library systems at first hand. Manchester, Cardiff and Glasgow are cases in point; the third of these, chosen as the meeting place for this year, provided delegates with several pleasant object lessons in organization, and at least one delightful surprise. The moderation with which all arrangements were made could be at once appreciated. Evidently some heed had been given to the proverb about the spirit and the flesh: the excellent attendance thruout was a compliment to this consideration. The standard of entertainment was also high, and the hospitality shown was both efficient and discriminating; that is, it took into account the fact that we were librarians and members of a learned society. All the meetings were held in St. Andrew's Hall, near to the great Mitchell Library. Lord Hartington, the president of the previous year, was prevented by political cares from attending to induct his successor; therefore, when Lord Provost Montgomery had officially welcomed the delegates, the newly elected president took the chair and delivered his inaugural address. Professor Robert S. Rait, is Historiographer-Royal for Scotland, and a distinguished member of Glasgow University: he very quickly proved his qualifications. His address was offered "as a layman to experts." He acknowledged the debt that the reader owed to the librarian and asked how far and in what manner the layman could repay that debt. The answer constituted the body of the address; and showed that on committees, as readers and as lovers of books, the public can repay greatly a debt of gratitude and of service. The long continued applause at the close of the address was evidence of the interest that it had aroused. Then followed a very solemn moment in which, after some words of remembrance and gratitude from Honorary Secretary and President, the large audience stood in silence as a tribute to the memory of Henry R. Tedder, the late Honorary Treasurer. One of the founders of the Library Association and certainly one of its most distinguished members, he had held office since 1886, either as secretary, treasurer,

or president. No one of his type now remains in the Association.

The business of the day continued; Colonel J. M. Mitchell, secretary to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, gave an address on the Trustee's Report (1924) dealing with the public library system of the country. This very important document records the progress made by the new county libraries, of which, by the end of 1924, there will be eighty in existence. It also goes into the question of co-operation between borough and county libraries and considers such inequalities as must arise where rateable value gives an automatic standard of library service. Colonel Mitchell's statement was heard with close attention, but the speeches that followed those of the openers did not add much to our knowledge. Yet the impression left was satisfactory and foreshadows a time when thru co-operation, extension of county transport methods, and the Central Library for Students, it will be possible for any reader in the Kingdom, at any time, to obtain the books that he needs. Followed a strenuous afternoon that involved much clambering into and out of char-a-bancs and the inspection of all Glasgow's admirable libraries. In the evening delegates met to hear Mr. W. W. Bishop, of Michigan University, give a lantern lecture on "Large Library Buildings; an American contribution to architecture." This was a very pleasant occasion; Mr. Bishop is always welcome for his own sake, and the views he presented of library work, under conditions of space and finance that appear ideal to British librarians, were much appreciated. To hush our "sigh for what is not," Mr. Horace Fleming then gave a report upon the progress of libraries among the Mercantile Marine—a record of progress revealing a surprising amount of use made of good literature. And so to bed. On Wednesday we heard a most thoughtful paper by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston of the American Library in Paris. It dealt with "The Place of the Library in International Education," and presented again a problem in distribution—and discretion. Very explicitly the speaker revealed how much more could be done by means of the proper distribution of books to effect a better understanding between nations. A short discussion brought out the fact that English books are increasingly read in Europe, as one result of the war! Mr. John Minto gave a paper in which he surveyed the progress of library education since the first summer school in England. The paper bristled with points, mainly of controversy: and except Mr. H. D. Roberts, who claimed honor where it was due, no one appeared anxious to tackle the porcupine.

On Thursday morning Mr. E. A. Savage, principal librarian of Edinburgh, gave the leading paper of the Conference, "A Plea for the Analytical Study of the Reading Habit." Mr. Savage deservedly ranks as a great librarian; he may also be claimed as a true man of letters. The thoughtful and concise method in which he developed his thesis that isolated books, apparently without further use, may regain value and credit if placed with similar works on related topics, was masterly. Nor was the speech of Mr. Stanley Jast, in appreciation and criticism, at all behind it. A subsequent speaker expressed the opinion that for adequate guidance to be given to readers, thus making the books yield their full value, doubled staffs were necessary. This speech the lecturer characterized as "mischievous"; he contended that better education of the assistants now at work, better provision of books and better cataloging and annotation would give a quite sufficient point to our labours. After such a paper the Report of the Special Committee on Government publications, presented by Mr. Stephen, was perhaps necessarily an anti-climax. The subject is of primary value to the large libraries who make detailed use of these publications, and important to all librarians, who certainly have some right to expect that their poverty and their responsibilities shall alike be considered by any Department concerned with the distribution of literature issued by the State.

The final paper was by Mr. Basil Anderton, and dealt with the technical side of the standardization of estimates. Mr. Anderton had prepared his ground well, and the paper was worthy of a larger audience. When published it will certainly be studied with attention.

The annual dinner took place on Thursday evening, September 11; and on Friday a large number of delegates spent a most enjoyable day on the Clyde. Boarding a steamer at the historic Broomielaw the party were taken past the great ship yards, past Renfrew (whose Earl is also Prince of Wales), past Dumbarton Rock with ancient and historic castle, till Rothesay Bay with Arran blackly piled beyond it lay just ahead. Thereafter, in the words of the official programme "soon in ever changing variety, beautiful vistas of loch and heather-clad mountain came into view." It was a splendid day, in all respects enjoyable; and thus with a fitting glimpse of typical Scottish scenery a memorable Conference came to its end.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Somerville. A scheme of service for the government of the staff of the Somerville Public Library was adopted by the board of trustees September 9, with the aim of eliminating "influence and favoritism, and to insure appointments and promotions solely for fitness. It is believed that a premium is thereby placed upon training, ambition, good breeding, and devotion to the ideals of public welfare, that results in the highest type of disinterested service." As far as is consistent with these standards preference will be given to Somerville people and to members of the staff in making appointments and promotions. No relative or member of the family of a trustee is to be employed in any capacity.

The staff is divided into the Professional-Graded Service and the Ungraded Service. The Administrative Grade in the professional service includes the librarian, librarian's executive assistant, and others who may be so designated. Grade 1 includes librarian, chief cataloger, branch librarians, supervisor of children's work, reviewer and classifier, and such others as the needs of the service may lead the Board to designate. Grade 2 includes first assistants and children's librarians, desk chief at Central, assistant cataloger, reference assistant, supervisor of periodicals and binding, school librarian, and assistants with special assignments. Grades 3 comprises junior assistants of some training and experience and capable of the discharge of ordinary routine duties.

A candidate for appointment to Grade 1 must secure a rank of 75 per cent in examinations and experience ratings, and unless a graduate of a recognized library school, must have had at least three years of actual library experience. Candidates for Grade 2 must secure a rank of 75 per cent and unless a college graduate, must have had at least one year of actual library experience in addition to the six-months' training class course. A candidate for appointment to Grade 3 must fulfil the requirements of a graduate of the training class. Candidates on an eligible list who decline an appointment when offered may be dropped from their standing in the list. A candidate for appointment without the staff must conform to the same requirements as are provided for promotion to the several grades, but may be appointed without examination from a position of the same grade in another library. Graduates of colleges (except business colleges) are exempt from educational tests, and graduates of library schools from both educational and technical tests.

Salaries in Grade 1 are at present $21 to $27 per week; in Grade 2 from $18 to $21 per week; and in Grade 3, $15 per week. The required hours of work are 41 per week, divided into eleven periods, nine day and two evening. A vacation period annually with pay of three weeks in summer and another of one week in winter are allowed in the graded service; in the ungraded service a vacation with pay of two weeks in summer is allowed whole-time workers. The city allows 25 days absence for illness without loss of pay.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. A special book exhibit was held in the Connecticut State Library, under the direction of State Librarian George S. Godard on the occasion of the fall meeting of the New England Conference of Federated Women's Clubs, held in Hartford. The exhibit was in Memorial Hall. The books representing Connecticut authors, found in the state library, were arranged on the west side of the hall. On the east side were displayed music written by Connecticut composers, and books written by Connecticut club-women. In the intervening display cases were shown many historical manunscripts, and patriotic, military, and Club insignia. Among the manuscripts shown were autographed "Letters of Instruction" written to the Colony of Connecticut by Queen Anne and Queen Mary of Great Britain, and the certified copy of the Declaration of Independence bearing the names of the several signers, and authenticated by the signatures of John Hancock, President, and Charles Thomson, Secretary. At the bottom it bears the inscription "Baltimore, in Maryland: Printed by Mary Katharine Goddard."

NEW JERSEY

Cape May and Ocean counties voted by three to one to establish county libraries at the last election. During the past year twenty-five new libraries were established and 113 new traveling library stations were opened, making the number in the state 1,129. The establishment of the six county libraries has cut down the number from 1,682. There were sent out 2,913 libraries, and 47,382 books on special request. Five new library buildings have been erected and two are under way. Advanced courses in library work were held at Navesink with an enrollment of 62 and 48 visitors.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

BASSAM, Bertha, 1923 Pratt, assistant in the catalog department of Princeton University Library, has been made reviser and classifier at Columbia University Library.

BATES, Margaret, 1924 Pratt, appointed first assistant in the circulation department of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

BRUSH, Ella M., resigned as librarian of the Greenwich (Conn.) Public Library, has become librarian of the Fayettesville (N. Y.) Free Library. She is succeeded by Elizabeth Porter Clarke recently of Kingston, N. Y.

BURGY, Florence, 1917 Western Reserve, appointed library assistant at Alma College, Alma, Mich., not librarian as reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15.

CAMERON, Jean E., 1916 Pratt, has joined the staff of the Quincy (Mass.) Public Library.

CHARLTON, Ruby, 1911-12 New York State, has joined the staff of the High School Library of Pasadena, Cal., as substitute librarian.

COOKE, Adelaide, 1922 Wisconsin, has been transferred from the Portland (Ore.) Library Association to the new Grant high school.

DE ANGELIS, Annina, 1920 Pratt, appointed librarian of the high school at Stamford, Conn.

DE LAUGHTER, Mrs. Nellie McCreary, 1894 New York State, lately of the staff of the St. Louis Public Library, has been appointed cataloger at the Flagler Memorial Library, Miami, Fla.

DOGGETT, Marguerite, 1917-20 New York Public, reference librarian of Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C., has been appointed librarian of the same library.

FORRESTER, Gertrude F. appointed acting Librarian of the Pawtucket Public Library.

GREENEBAUM, Bertha, 1917-19 New York Public Library, was wrongly reported as having accepted a high school position. She is still with the Metropolitan Life library.

HAWKINS, Eleanor, editor of the *Cumulative Book Index* for the past four years, has resigned to take a trip around the world, sailing from New York December 4. She is succeeded by Mary Burnham, for a number of years cataloger and head of the circulating department of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.

KITTLESON, CORINNE L., 1910 Wisconsin, of the State Historical Society Library at Bismarck, N. D., appointed classifier and subject-header in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library.

KOSTOMLATZKY, Zulema, 1914 N. Y. S., was married to Mr. Clayton F. Rowell at Los Angeles on September 22.

LAURSON, Edla M., 1923-24 New York Public, is resigning her position as head of the Carnegie Library of Mitchell, S. Dakota, to become librarian of the Ginsburg Branch of the Detroit Public Library.

ROBERTS, Georgia, 1917 Syracuse appointed assistant in the technical department of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

ROYS, Leah O., 1921-22 New York State, who has been in charge of the High School Library of Ann Arbor, Mich., has gone to the University of Utah as cataloger.

SALZMANN, Helen, 1914-16 N. Y. P. L., for some years past head of the Business and Technology Department of the New Haven (Conn.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Jervis Library at Rome, N. Y.

STEWART, Lavinia, 1913 Wisconsin, appointed librarian of Connecticut Library at New London, Conn.

THOMAS, Irene G., 1913 Western Reserve, appointed librarian of the School of Dentistry, Western Reserve University.

WILEY, Edwin, since 1922 librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library, died on October 20.

Recent additions to the staff of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association include Anne Peake, Mildred Cele, Alice Welch, and Ella Carrick, all graduates of the Los Angeles Library School, the three last named in the class of 1924, and Ruth Knapp, Wisconsin, Marguerite Cameron, 1916 Los Angeles, and Jeannette White, 1924 Simmons.

Recent appointments to the Richmond (Va.) Public Library staff include: Reference librarian, Ethel I. Nolin, cataloger at the Virginia State Library since 1910; catalog librarian, Mary L. Garland, 1911 Simmons, formerly assistant librarian of the Rosemary Library, now merged with the public library; children's librarian, Elizabeth Horsley, formerly with the Chatham Square branch of the New York Public Library; accession clerk, Carrie W. Noorvell, previously assistant librarian of the Covington (Ky.) Public Library; serial clerk, Anne B. Ronaldson, who received apprentice training at the New Haven (Conn.) Public Library.

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THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

SOME COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS.

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

In view of Dr. Bostwick's very considerate review of my book, "The Library and the Community," in your number of September 1st, any discussion from me on some of the points which he raises will, I hope, be taken only as further elaboration of topics which have received little attention from librarians, and which are of greatest importance.

On the subject of effect of library location on service, and therefore on costs of operating, there has been practically nothing in print until within the last year. As Dr. Bostwick shows, there are great streams of possible library users in which practically no individuals will enter a library because of stronger impulses which call them elsewhere. Just what are these influences? Do they depend on time of day, closeness to place of occupation or home, etc.? What is the effect of automobile streams that make it almost impossible to park close to the library?

I doubt if these topics have ever been mentioned in print before. I believe Dr. Bostwick would agree that this question of influence of location is one which deserves very careful and immediate research, so that the present waste brought about by poor locations may be avoided in future projects. I have suggested this topic for seminars in two library schools, and even provided a cash prize at one school for the best study on the subject, but it appeared it was beyond the scope of the school work at that time. Here's hoping that library school courses and students will, within a few years, have advanced to the point where such topics can be investigated, or that the A. L. A can provide for such studies made by librarians in the field.

In regretting my phraseology, "If every city which has a Carnegie library building had been obliged to put the matter of adequate support before the voters . . . very few Carnegie libraries would have failed to keep their promise to the Carnegie Corporation," Dr. Bostwick is technically correct. But he tends to encourage librarians not only of Carnegie libraries but of all tax-supported libraries in the fatal point of view that their lack of financial support is due not to themselves, but to the tax-appropriating body.

On this important subject it was my intention thruout "The Library and the Community" to show librarians that while there may be occasional cases where the greatest effort on their own part in arousing public interest and compelling favorable action by appropriating bodies gets no results, yet in nine cases out of ten poor support is due to the lack of initiative, the lack of courage, the indifference of library boards and sometimes of librarians. We have numerous cases at the moment of librarians who say they cannot carry on efforts (by publicity or otherwise) to increase the use of books for lack of funds, and fail to carry on the publicity that would secure adequate funds.

Is it well then to continue to hand librarians this kind-hearted excuse which so many of us are ready to grasp in a self-satisfied way?

The inconsistency of this technically correct statement that someone else is to blame for our inadequate support is altogether too prevalent. The best proof comes when the question of financial support is placed directly up to the public at an election. Instead of having the city government to blame we then find ourselves directly responsible. We have to prove our case to the public and to secure its interest and approval. If every public tax-supported library had to get its support by vote of the people, would it not be obvious that, except in rare cases, a lack of support was to be blamed directly upon the library authorities? Dr. Bostwick recognizes the situation where he says "It may be, of course, that in some cases the library authorities have not exerted themselves sufficiently to keep their duties before the mind of the local authorities." It is my opinion that the first line of this ought to be changed, in view of the facts, to read, "In almost every case the library authorities have failed to exert themselves." It is only by changing this indifference and taking the initiative that libraries will ever get sufficient support to do effective work.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Librarian.*
Youngstown (O.) Public Library

TWO TRANSLATIONS OF "EIN LANDAUFENTHALT VON ONKEL TITUS"

To the Editor of the Library Journal

Upon going over the new translations of the Spyri books, we find that Crowell and Lippincott have each brought out a translation of the same story under different titles. The Lippincott book is called "Dora" and the Crowell book "Uncle Titus."

MARY C. OLIPHANT, *Children's Librarian.*
Morristown (N. J.) Public Library.

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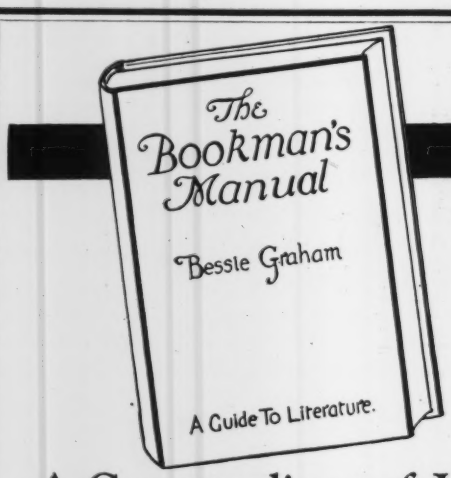

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